

سكزات الامل

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cold, mostly cloudy. Temp. 50-57 (10-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-51 (9-10).  
LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 50-52 (11-12). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-51 (9-10).  
CHANNEL: Light. BREEZE: Fair. Temp. 50-51 (10-11). NEW YORK: Occasional showers. Temp. 50-52 (11-12). Yesterday's temp. 48-51 (9-10).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



HONOR FOR THE LION OF JUDAH—Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie receiving the "Great Collar of Carlos III" at a meeting yesterday with Generalissimo Francisco Franco at El Pardo Palace in Madrid at the start of a state visit.

## India Says Pakistanis Hit Border

### Fight Is Termed Worst Since 1965

NEW DELHI, April 27 (AP)—Pakistan troops crossed into India and exchanged fire with Indian security forces today in the most serious border incident between the two countries since their three-week war in 1965, official sources in Calcutta said.

The sources said that the Pakistani soldiers raided an Indian village 65 miles northeast of Calcutta on the border with East Pakistan at about 3:30 a.m. and that they killed five persons, including three women, injured many others and set fire to several homes.

About five hours later, these sources added, the Pakistani Army came back within 300 yards of the border and fired toward the Indian border check-post at Haridaspur, which many East Pakistani refugees have used to enter India in the past month.

Indian officials said the Indian paramilitary border security forces returned the fire of the Pakistanis during both incidents, forcing them to retreat.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed press reports reaching Calcutta said 25 Indians were killed in a Pakistani attack on an Indian enclave on the East Pakistan border near Cooch Behar, about 275 miles northeast of Calcutta.

Houses Burned

Officials in Calcutta said, however, they did not have any immediate confirmation of the reports because of communication problems.

The reports said the Pakistani forces, moving out from the Julaghat area, near the Lalmonirhat police station, burned a number of houses at Baspachal enclave.

Several Indians received bullet wounds, officials said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



FIGHTING FIRE—Firemen pour foam onto a jet fuel storage tank set afire by a direct hit from a Soviet-made 122-mm rocket at Da Nang Air Base early yesterday.

## Red Attack Goes On for Fourth Day

### B-52s Blasting Supply Routes

SAIGON, April 27 (AP)—Communist forces continued their attacks for the fourth consecutive day today, and U.S. B-52 bombers countered with new blows against their supply routes.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong gunners kept up small-scale shelling attacks against allied airfields and other bases running the length of South Vietnam.

For the most part the attacks, using only a few men and rockets each time, caused only minor damage and a handful of casualties. But one rocket scored a direct hit on a fuel storage tank at the sprawling U.S. air base at Da Nang.

The rocket ignited 35,000 gallons of jet fuel stored in the tank and the ensuing fire spread to an aviation fuel tank and threatened a half dozen others nearby.

The fire sent smoke billowing 1,000 feet and the heat was so intense that hundreds of U.S. airmen were forced to evacuate barracks around the area.

Raided Near Laos

B-52 bombers hammered at North Vietnamese positions in the northwest corner of South Vietnam, just below the Demilitarized Zone and close to the Laos border.

Two waves of the eight-jet bombers rained explosives on outposts along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, hoping to cut the flow of ammunition and other supplies to Hanoi's forces in the south.

The raids along the Laos border, northwest of Khe Sanh, were carried out as still other B-52 bombers pounded the Ho Chi Minh Trail itself in the Laos panhandle.

Elsewhere, only small and scattered ground fighting was reported.

South Vietnamese infantrymen and U.S. helicopter gunships were credited with killing 35 North Vietnamese in five small encounters ranging from six to 18 miles north of the A Shau Valley. No allied casualties were reported.

The actions were part of the two-week-old operation Lam Son 719, in the two northern provinces, so far an uneventful and unproductive operation aimed primarily at clearing North Vietnamese from the A Shau Valley, a major supply base and shipment area.

## U.S. Backing Is Urged by Connally For \$250-Million Lockheed Loan

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Treasury Secretary John Connally told Congress today that the government would have to guarantee \$250 million in loans if Lockheed, the government's biggest defense contractor, is to survive.

Testifying before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Connally insisted that the Nixon administration had not yet determined whether to ask Congress for the loan guarantee authority to enable Lockheed to continue production of its TriStar L-1011 airbus. But he left no doubt about his own position.

"So far, Mr. Connally said, out \$12 billion has been invested in the Airbus. This investment was seriously jeopardized when Rolls-Royce, builder of the engines for the plane, went into receivership.

"It is beyond question that this loss has produced as good as not the best airplane engine the world. Lockheed is hating with the British government. Things have reached the point where the British government is willing to underwrite the cost of the engines if it can be assured of the survivability of Lockheed," Mr. Connally said.

The airlines want the airplane, he said, but they are not willing to buy it if they are assured Lockheed will be able to deliver spare parts.

The banks are ready to issue their loan commitments, he said, if all these things are to be done. There will have to be a moment guarantee of \$250 million in bank loans to assure

Lockheed's survivability," Mr. Connally said.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., Mont., asked that, if the government guaranteed such a loan, would it not in effect be subsidizing a British firm in competition with General Electric and Pratt and Whitney, two American firms that lost the Airbus engine contract to Rolls-Royce.

"No," Mr. Connally answered. "What we're trying to do is save Lockheed, and save 25,000 to 30,000 jobs and to keep the country's largest defense contractor from going into receivership."

Sen. Montoya said that Rolls-Royce had its engine contract at a noncompetitive low figure and "now we're being called on to bail them out."

Mr. Connally said that he knew nothing about the original bidding, but did know that the guarantee was not for the benefit of Rolls-Royce, but for Lockheed.

loan was obtained with the pledge of additional collateral, stock in two Lockheed subsidiaries and other Lockheed properties.

Talks With Britain

LONDON, April 27 (UPI)—Lockheed's chairman, Daniel Haughton, arrived in London today for more talks on salvaging the Rolls-Royce RB-211 jet engine and to seek a British European Airways order for the TriStar.

"It seems the financial problems are pretty well over" for the TriStar, Mr. Haughton said, referring to an agreement of Lockheed's American creditor banks to advance the company \$50 million more.

## Three Ex-Officers Tell Congressmen Of U.S. Attack on Enemy Hospital

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP)—Three former Army officers told a Capitol Hill hearing yesterday that their commanding general in Vietnam knowingly approved of an artillery bombardment aimed at a Viet Cong-North Vietnamese hospital—an action that would be a violation of the Geneva Convention.

Six witnesses, five of them West Point alumni, told other war stories, too—about prisoners tortured and murdered, about civilians struck with fire bombs, about "body count mania" and the alleged atrocities which it produced.

"When you add up all these things," said Greg Hayward, a former captain, "they definitely make a policy of treating Vietnamese as less than human."

These inhumanities and others were described for 11 congressmen who assembled in a House caucus room for an "ad hoc" inquiry into U.S. war crimes. It is not an official congressional hearing, but it is about as close as Congress has gotten to the tough issue so far.

The congressional sponsors, all liberal critics of the war, hope that the three days of public testimony from Vietnam veterans will prod regular committees into making their own investigations. The veterans are all associated with the Citizens Commission on Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes, an anti-war group.

One former Army doctor, Gordon Livingston, 32, described how wounded prisoners were denied medical treatment in the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment while they first underwent interrogation. According to Dr. Livingston, he complained to his commander, Brig. Gen. George S. Patton 3d, son of the World War II hero, and "his reply was that my job was to just keep that man alive for a few minutes, so he could be questioned. After that he could die."

Ron Bartek, 26, a former cap-

tain, remembered hearing another general, Lt. Gen. Julian Ewell, now the top military adviser to the Paris peace talks, complain that "his units were only killing 2,000 little bastards a month."

Mr. Bartek said that the general wanted the body count upped to 4,000 a month, then 6,000. Each battalion was assigned a monthly

## Algerian Oil Unit, U.S. Firm Sign Contract for Gas Plant

ALGERS, April 27 (UPI)—Sonatrach, Algeria's state-operated oil and natural gas firm, has signed a \$300-million contract with the American Chemical Construction Corp. for the construction of the world's largest gas liquefaction plant at Arzew, west of Algeria, Sonatrach announced today.

The plant will liquefy gas, to be transported by nine tankers of 125,000 tons each for the El Paso Natural Gas Co. of Texas and distributed on the East Coast of the United States.

The contract was signed by Sonatrach's president, Ahmed Gheaili, and Charles Boutin, Chemical Construction Corp. president.

El Paso plans to import 10 billion cubic meters of gas annually under a 30-year contract with Algeria.

Construction of the facility will start in 1972 and require four years, Sonatrach said.

Meanwhile, Algerian news media today unleashed a barrage of criticism against France, whose oil companies, challenging Algeria's nationalization of their interests and the indemnification

offered them, called for a worldwide boycott yesterday of Algerian oil.

The government-controlled newspaper el-Moudjahid said that France was trying to "torpedo" Algeria's sales of natural gas to the United States.

Schumann Urges Talks

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today said that the way to defuse the French-Algerian petroleum crisis was to "replace polemic with fact."

"Far from wanting to consolidate privileges and maintaining a type of neo-colonialism in Algeria, France has always stressed the evolutionary character of relations between the two countries," Mr. Schumann said in a speech before the Senate.

"...It is necessary to have discussions," he said.

"Algeria has unilaterally announced new petroleum measures and simultaneously announced they were non-negotiable. There is a contradiction between Algeria's expressed desire to negotiate and these unilateral measures."

## 27 U.S. Religious Bodies Call For 'Repentance' on Indochina

By Carl Bernstein and Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP)—The heads of 27 Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Orthodox religious bodies today issued an unprecedented "call to repentance and renewal" over the war in Indochina.

The religious leaders, whose organizations have a total membership of more than 86 million Americans, asked that bells be tolled across the country from noon to 1 p.m. Saturday in "mourning for those who have already died in Southeast Asia and our sorrow that the killing continues."

Meanwhile, anti-war protesters in Washington continued their attempts to slow down the government. More than 200 persons blocked the entrance to Selective Service headquarters here today, making it impossible for at least 30 employees to return to their offices from lunch.

The protesters vowed to remain through the night and block all employees from entering the building tomorrow morning. Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson said the demonstrators will be arrested if they attempt to block access to the building as employees arrive for work.

Other demonstrators were scheduled to protest the use of taxes to support the war in a demonstration at the headquarters

## At SEATO Talks in London

### Rogers Urges China to Play Constructive Role in Asia

By Terence Smith

LONDON, April 27 (NYT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers called on mainland China today to begin to play a "constructive rather than disruptive role" in Southeast Asia.

The policy of the United States, he told the opening session of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization meeting here, is to draw Peking into direct involvement in an Asia "that respects and accommodates political diversity."

Since Mr. Rogers' remarks came in the context of a new wave of American efforts to end the fighting in Indochina, diplomatic observers here interpreted them as an invitation to the Chinese to use their influence with Hanoi to bring about a negotiated solution to the war.

Throughout his speech, the secretary stressed the continued willingness of the United States to negotiate a political settlement with North Vietnam based on the proposals outlined by President Nixon "or any other reasonable formula."

France Doesn't Participate

Mr. Rogers and the foreign ministers of six of the eight SEATO nations—Australia, Britain, Pakistan, the Philippines, New Zealand and Thailand—spoke briefly at the opening plenary session of the 16th ministerial council meeting of the alliance.

The eighth member, France, does not participate in the annual meetings.

Tran Van Lam, the foreign minister of South Vietnam, also addressed the session as the representative of the state that has absorbed most of the alliance's attention for the last decade.

Several of the secretaries in their remarks welcomed the recent Chinese overtures to the United States but the Australian, Leslie Bury, sounded a note of caution.

"To those of us who are more nearly China's neighbors," he said, "there is as yet little to inspire confidence that Peking has in fact abandoned those policies which have prevented her from being regarded as a responsible member of the family of nations."

He added the hope, however, that "mainland China will develop

## France Is Said to Be Reviving Issue of Rise in Gold Price

By Jonathan C. Randall

AMSTERDAM, April 27 (WP)—European market financial ministers discussed what to do with the issue of unwanted dollars in a noncommittal argument which the first time since 1968 feared France, advocating increasing the price of gold, according to reports here today.

Finance sources said French Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing launched the gold price issue—tantamount to devaluation of the dollar—yesterday in after-dinner meeting of ministers, central bankers and Com-Market officials which continued well past midnight.

Giscard d'Estaing apparently made his point to spike an ongoing debate over exchange rates. Along with the so-called crawling peg and wider money margins, flexible rates under study by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) way of changing the value of the dollar without formally changing the dollar.

Italians and Belgians took

sharp issue with the French island. Giscard d'Estaing argued that it was clear that the dollar was overvalued, an argument which the late President Charles de Gaulle used to brandish. But the French offensive against the dollar lost much of its validity in the spring and summer of 1968, when the French gold hoard melted during and after the student-worker unrest.

Karl Schiller, the German Economics Minister, argued in favor of flexibility as a way of stemming the influx of dollars and reducing their inflationary effect on European economies, especially West Germany's.

Word of the after-dinner meeting leaked out this morning to embarrass the ministers, who were reduced to noncommittal statements.

Mr. Schiller was left expressing the hope that the Common Market could hammer out a joint policy in favor of greater exchange rate flexibility before the annual IMF meeting in Washington next September. He proposed a further meeting of the six ministers in June, then a meeting within the Group of Ten, the club of the ten richest non-Communist industrial nations.

But on the basis of the two-day session here the EEC ministers will be hard put to arrive at any joint position by September.

Observers suggested the French opposition to greater exchange rate flexibility was dictated in part by fears that the traditional trade imbalance with the U.S. would traditionally have been an arch conservative in interfering with the international monetary system.

## With Gesture to Newsmen

### Duvalier's Son Hints Haiti Will Seek Wider World Ties

By Homer Bigart

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 27 (NYT)—Jean-Claude Duvalier, the 19-year-old newly installed president of this black republic, indicated yesterday that his new regime would seek friendly relations with the outside world.

Receiving the foreign press, the young president-for-life noted that reporters and photographers had been permitted to move freely through the palace during the funeral last Saturday of his father, François (Papa Doc) Duvalier. The 64-year-old dictator died last Wednesday night after a lengthy illness.

Newsmen would always be welcome in Haiti, Jean-Claude said, and he hoped that their reporting on this country would be "objective, sincere and faithful to the facts."

Government officials had hoped to arrange a press conference, but when Jean-Claude entered the conference room, his new minister of Information, Fritz Cineas, said the president would only read a brief statement and that there would be no questions.

## Playing It Safe

HAITI—Haiti President Jean-Claude Duvalier reviewing troops in Port-au-Prince is accompanied by Gen. Garcia Jacques, who has both a sub-machine gun and an automatic pistol. The young president later held a press conference.

## Worth Resigns from NATO Council

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Ambassador Robert Ellsworth resigned as U.S. permanent representative of the Council of North Atlantic Treaty Organization today to return to private life. White House announced today.

President Nixon accepted the resignation of Mr. Ellsworth, a time supporter and former aide assistant, "with personal regret."

Mr. Ellsworth, 44, has been in NATO post since May, 1969.



PLAYING IT SAFE—Haiti President Jean-Claude Duvalier reviewing troops in Port-au-Prince is accompanied by Gen. Garcia Jacques, who has both a sub-machine gun and an automatic pistol. The young president later held a press conference.

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Israeli Is Generally Optimistic

Positive 'Movement of Trends' In Middle East Seen by Eban

JERUSALEM, April 27 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today there had been a positive "movement of trends" in the Middle East in the past year. But he cautioned against undue pressure for achieving a peace settlement.

Speaking at a news conference on the eve of Israel's 23d Independence Day celebrations, Mr. Eban said there was "room for limited and sober satisfaction" at the cessation of fighting and the

initiation of political dialogue. "This dialogue has not yet matured into the imminence of a peace settlement," he said, and added that there was a "very wide gap" between his government and the Arab states.

Mr. Eban said Egypt's professed readiness to enter into a peace agreement with Israel had been "furnished" by recent developments including the Soviet arms airlift, the new Arab federation's disavowal of negotiations with Israel and Cairo's refusal to discuss the territorial issue.

Mr. Eban blamed Egypt for what he described as a "state of quiescence" in the Middle East peace efforts of UN special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden. He added that Israel "bears no measure of responsibility" for this.

The foreign minister said Egypt has refused to take up Israel's proposal for detailed negotiations between Mr. Jarring, Cairo and Jerusalem.

Turning to the forthcoming visit to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Eban said his government hopes the American will get a clear view of Israel's position through "his physical contemplation" of the situation here.

Referring to the present contacts between Washington and Jerusalem on the partial settlement of the Suez Canal issue, Mr. Eban said there was still an active discussion between Washington and Jerusalem because of Israel's concern for proper safeguards.

Mr. Eban explained that these discussions were justified because Israel would be making "a double concession" on the canal, involving a partial withdrawal of its forces to a less favorable line of defense plus allowing Cairo to re-open the blocked waterway.

Israel must have confidence there will be no resumption of shooting and that Soviet or Egyptian forces do not rush forward to reoccupy evacuated territory, he said.

Thank to See Jarring

GENEVA, April 27 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General U Thant arrived here today for talks with Mr. Jarring.

UN spokesmen said the two men would meet privately tomorrow evening after Mr. Jarring's arrival from Moscow, where he is Swedish ambassador.

Plan to Split City Stirs Row In Jerusalem

Mayor's Aide Urged Giving Part to Arabs

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, April 27 (NYT).—Hard-line members of the Jerusalem City Council demanded the resignation tonight of Mayor Teddy Kollek's deputy for development and planning when it was reported that three years ago he had advocated returning part of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials and Mr. Kollek himself promptly warned that national policy is in danger of being compromised by local political feuds which, the mayor said, are "particularly unfortunate and unfair" just a few days before Secretary of State William P. Rogers is due to arrive in Israel.

The focal point of the controversy is Meron Benvenisti, a 38-year-old councilman known for his persistent defense of Arab interests in the formerly divided city.

Blunt and often tactless in relations with his fellow Israeli politicians, Mr. Benvenisti has won Arab respect for his courtesy and his sensitivity to their problems.

Mr. Kollek named Mr. Benvenisti to the post of deputy mayor early this year, assigning him to coordinate controversial urban development programs.

Appointment Approved

The appointment received the formal approval tonight of the governing Labor party caucus.

This afternoon the newspaper Ma'ariv printed a long article giving the details of a proposal allegedly made by Mr. Benvenisti to the Foreign Ministry calling for a separate Arab municipality in the sectors of the city that had been under Jordanian rule before the six-day war of 1967.

He was also said to have recommended the acknowledgement of Arab sovereignty even before a peace agreement had been reached. Both these positions run against government policy in the continuing international peace-making effort.

What the newspaper did not say, but the Foreign Ministry and the mayor's office quickly announced, was that this proposal had been submitted by Mr. Benvenisti three years ago as one of the contingencies that Israel might consider as the political situation evolved.



SEATO MEETING—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign and Commonwealth secretary, sharing a laugh with William P. Rogers, U.S. Secretary of State, at the opening yesterday in Whitehall, London, of the 16th meeting of the SEATO Council.

Rogers Urges China to Play Constructive Role in Asia

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on the readiness to live with their neighbors in peace and security."

The Australian reservations notwithstanding, it was the first time in many years that the SEATO ministers have referred to China in their council meetings as anything less than an expansionist aggressor bent on the subversion of the area.

China was also the dominant subject during bilateral talks that were held between Mr. Rogers and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, at a luncheon conference today.

U.S. sources said Mr. Rogers told Sir Alec that the Nixon administration would decide within a month on the position it would take at the UN General Assembly next fall on the question of Peking's admission.

Britain Reviews Position

Sir Alec reportedly said that Britain was also reviewing its policy and asked to be kept informed on the American thinking.

In his public remarks during the morning session, Mr. Rogers described the recent Chinese invitation to an American table tennis team and selected American newsmen as a "small but very significant step."

Discussing the possible motives behind the Chinese gesture, the secretary said: "Some say it is part of a general diplomatic campaign for international recognition, others that it is mainly a reaction to Peking's differences with the Soviet Union. Whatever the motive, we welcome the Chinese overture."

In a closed meeting of the ministers this afternoon, Mr. Rogers reportedly reassured the Asian allies that despite the recent demonstrations against the war, the majority of the American people support the administration's policy of gradual disengagement.

He also maintained that the North Vietnamese no longer have "large and safe" sanctuaries in Laos and Cambodia as a result of the allied invasion of these countries.

The secretary and Mrs. Rogers and other members of the party attended a formal dinner tonight given by Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle. A final round of ministerial meetings is scheduled for tomorrow.

India Reports Border Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

wounds and burns in the attack, the reports added.

Indian news agencies also said the Pakistani Army made an unprovoked attack on Indian outposts along the remote eastern border of East Pakistan next to India's Tripura State.

United News of India said the Pakistani Air Force fired rockets that landed 100 yards short of the Indian border near Agartala, the capital of Tripura.

The incidents were reported as India and Pakistan held talks in New Delhi to ease the diplomatic crisis on the subcontinent.

In the past month, India and Pakistan have accused each other of several border violations.

Diplomats Confined

Meanwhile, 30 members of Pakistan's Deputy High Commission who remained loyal to President Yahya Khan's regime were confined by police to their Calcutta homes today, government officials reported.

The move was in retaliation for similar measures taken against Indian diplomats in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan, said the officials.

The families of the Pakistanis also are forbidden to leave their homes, but Indian authorities are arranging for them to buy food.

Karachi Claims Coast

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 27 (UPI).—The Pakistan radio said tonight that Pakistani armed forces had "destroyed all anti-state elements in the entire coastal region of East Pakistan."

The radio also announced that the death penalty has been instituted for "destroying means of communication or government property" in the East and said: "If such an offense is committed, punitive action can also be taken against people living nearby."

The reports of victory along the coast came several days after similar claims of sweeping military successes in the west and north of East Pakistan.

The coastal strip is important because it includes the key maritime shipping centers of Chittagong, Khulna and Chalna. They are the outlets for exports that bring in much of Pakistan's much-needed foreign exchange.

Haiti Seeks Wider Ties

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announce an amnesty that might include some political prisoners.

No New U.S. Aid Planned

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States had no plans to provide new economic aid to Haiti as suggested by the American ambassador in Port-au-Prince, Clinton E. Knox.

The department spokesman, Charles W. Bray 3d, said the question of assistance to Haiti—which has received only humanitarian aid since 1963—would be reviewed in a "routine" manner later this spring along with aid to other Latin American nations.

First Lady of Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 27 (Reuters).—Simone Duvalier was today declared first lady of Haiti by her son, Jean-Claude.

Mrs. Duvalier, 56, is the widow of François Duvalier. An official statement by Jean-Claude described his mother as "a model of devotion to the country and to the cause of the Duvalier revolution."

Stans Leaves Romania

VIENNA, April 27 (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans left Bucharest today by air for Tehran at the end of a two-day visit to Romania, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

Cambodian Troops Operating in Laos

PENOM PENH, April 27 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops have been in action against North Vietnamese forces on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, it was learned here today.

An officer of the 201st Cambodian Battalion said he had been in action for seven months in the neighboring kingdom.

Rumors have been circulating for some time that Cambodian troops are being trained in Laos, but this was the first indication that they are also being used for fighting there.

Bundy and Reedy Testify

Two Johnson Ex-Aides Urge Presidential War Power Curb

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—Two of President Lyndon B. Johnson's advisers during the escalation of the war in Vietnam yesterday endorsed proposals to impose legislative restrictions on the President's power to commit the nation to war without congressional consent.

However, both men, McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, and national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Johnson, and George E. Reedy, White House press secretary and consultant to Mr. Johnson, came to markedly different conclusions on the most desirable relationship between Congress and the executive branch on the use of war powers.

Mr. Bundy said that legislative restrictions would be a way to reconstruct a "partnership" between the chief executive and Congress on the use of the war powers.

Mr. Reedy said that legislative restrictions on the President's war powers were necessary to "re-establish a partnership" between the chief executive and Congress on the use of the war powers.

The former White House official testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is considering several bills that would limit the President's war-making powers.

Mr. Bundy and Mr. Reedy both endorsed a bill by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., that would authorize the President to undertake military action in emergency situations but provide that the President could not continue the hostilities for longer than 30 days without obtaining congressional approval.

The emphasis in Mr. Bundy's testimony was upon "partnership"—reflecting the traditional executive department view that the role of Congress is to cooperate on foreign policy decisions made by the President.

But Mr. Reedy suggested that it would have a "salutary effect" on presidential thinking and decision-making if Congress were to take a more critical, adversarial stance.

This is closer to the position being assumed by senators intent on re-establishing the "foreign-policy prerogatives of Congress."

"I think we have put much too high a premium on cooperation," Mr. Reedy observed. "I think we cooperated ourselves right into Vietnam."

The Javits proposal, Mr. Bundy said, "strikes the best balance I have yet seen between the national need for certain powers and the imperative need to ensure that in any hostilities, the executive branch must act only in partnership with Congress—a partnership in which the President does not strike the best balance."

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Red Hospital Raid Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy hospital just over the border in the Parrot's Beak region of Cambodia.

Mr. Hayward, then assigned to division headquarters, said that he heard the operation described at a briefing attended by Gen. Williamson and his staff.

Mr. Bartek, then assigned to a battalion stationed near the border, said that the same account was provided in his battalion commander's briefing.

"The reason the hospital was picked," Mr. Bartek said, "was it was the only stable thing we could find. Their units moved and their headquarters moved."

A third officer, former Capt. Michael O'Meara, 26, of Alexandria, Va., corroborated their statements. Mr. O'Meara said that he attended a briefing at division headquarters afterward when "it was reported that the hospital had been destroyed."

Pentagon Response

None of these generals—Williamson, Ewell or Patton—could be reached to comment on the various accusations. The Pentagon responded by noting that Viet Cong hospital facilities have been destroyed on past occasions.

"but only when their presence was not known and when they were part of a legitimate military target, such as a supply area or assembly area. To our knowledge, any of these that were destroyed were underground and unmarked and, therefore, not known to us as a hospital."

In this instance the three veterans assert that the U.S. commanders did know that the target was a hospital before the artillery fire was ordered.

More witnesses were scheduled to be heard today and tomorrow.

Cambodian Troops Operating in Laos

PENOM PENH, April 27 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops have been in action against North Vietnamese forces on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, it was learned here today.

An officer of the 201st Cambodian Battalion said he had been in action for seven months in the neighboring kingdom.

Rumors have been circulating for some time that Cambodian troops are being trained in Laos, but this was the first indication that they are also being used for fighting there.

Captain Wins Dismissal of One Charge

PORT MCMURSON, Ga., April 27 (UPI).—The defense won dismissal today of one of two charges against Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc, who is standing court-martial for maiming a Viet Cong suspect near My Lai.

Col. Madison Wright, the military judge, threw out an assault charge against the 37-year-old Rhineland, Neb., soldier, but rejected another defense motion for a directed acquittal on the maiming count.

The defense said that Capt. Kotouc assaulted the same prisoner by cutting his neck.

The prosecution rested its case this morning after reading into the record an affidavit by Capt. Kotouc in which he admitted accidentally cutting off a small portion of a Viet Cong terrorist's little finger during an interrogation session following the My Lai massacre.

Character Testimony

After the defense took over, it paraded a series of character witnesses to the stand to testify to Capt. Kotouc's good name.

One was Lt. Col. Robert Stewart (USA, ret.), Capt. Kotouc's former commanding officer, who said that Capt. Kotouc was a man of "high moral character... one of the finest people I've ever been associated with. I think his demeanor toward his fellow man is beyond reproach."

In addition to the affidavit, the government's case against Capt. Kotouc consisted of six witnesses. Only one was able to positively identify Capt. Kotouc as the man who cut off part of the suspect's finger during the questioning.

Capt. Kotouc conceded in the affidavit that he employed "an element of fear" in an effort to get information concerning land mines and booby traps from the suspect.

"The lives of American soldiers depended upon the success of my interrogation," Capt. Kotouc declared.

His defense attorney, Capt. Norman Cooper, argued that the entire case against Capt. Kotouc should be thrown out because "there's just no evidence to sustain a conviction in this case."

Maj. William Eckhardt, the prosecutor, contended, however, that there was sufficient evidence for the jury to consider "involuntary manslaughter" even in the case in which he admitted that he cut off a Viet Cong suspect's finger during the questioning.

Under the military code, involuntary manslaughter is a capital offense under the prisoner's hand and used in the case in which he cut off the finger.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	14	57	Rain
ALASKA	9	48	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	19	66	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	18	64	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	23	73	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	21	70	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	1	34	Snow
DELAWARE	1	34	Snow
FLORIDA	14	57	Very cloudy
GEORGIA	14	57	Very cloudy
ILLINOIS	14	57	Very cloudy
INDIANA	14	57	Very cloudy
IOWA	14	57	Very cloudy
KANSAS	14	57	Very cloudy
KENTUCKY	14	57	Very cloudy
LOUISIANA	14	57	Very cloudy
MAINE	14	57	Very cloudy
MARYLAND	14	57	Very cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	14	57	Very cloudy
MICHIGAN	14	57	Very cloudy
MINNESOTA	14	57	Very cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	14	57	Very cloudy
MISSOURI	14	57	Very cloudy
MONTANA	14	57	Very cloudy
NEBRASKA	14	57	Very cloudy
NEVADA	14	57	Very cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	57	Very cloudy
NEW JERSEY	14	57	Very cloudy
NEW MEXICO	14	57	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Very cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	14	57	Very cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	14	57	Very cloudy
OHIO	14	57	Very cloudy
OKLAHOMA	14	57	Very cloudy
OREGON	14	57	Very cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	14	57	Very cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	14	57	Very cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	57	Very cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	57	Very cloudy
TENNESSEE	14	57	Very cloudy
TEXAS	14	57	Very cloudy
UTAH	14	57	Very cloudy
Vermont	14	57	Very cloudy
VIRGINIA	14	57	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Very cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	14	57	Very cloudy
WISCONSIN	14	57	Very cloudy
WYOMING	14	57	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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## To Match Soviet ABM Growth Laird May Ask New Funds Of Congress for Minuteman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that the Soviet Union is increasing the size of its anti-ballistic missile system. He said he may have to ask Congress for more funds to increase the size of America's Minuteman missile force.

## Hoover, FBI Are Defended By Agnew

By Roy Reed  
NEW ORLEANS, April 27 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew strongly defended J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation here yesterday in a half-hour speech devoted entirely to the director, the agency and their critics.

Mr. Agnew accused the Democratic presidential aspirants and others who have criticized Mr. Hoover's operation of the FBI of trying to make him and the bureau a political issue. The Vice-President discounted the contention that Mr. Hoover at 76 years of age is too old to continue as FBI director. "No, I think it is something more than age that is the real issue in the effort to drive J. Edgar Hoover out of office," Mr. Agnew said. "A more likely explanation is the fact that he is a man of the New Left and a man of every stripe, and he doesn't mind words in calling attention to them as dangerous to the country."

20-20 Vision Cited  
He added, "Personally, I have complete confidence in this dedicated, steel-willed public servant with the 20-20 vision into our national security and crime-control problems and the institution that has made the best use of law enforcement in America. I believe they will again triumph over their critics, and the American people will be the winners."

Mr. Agnew's speech was the most detailed defense of Mr. Hoover by the Nixon administration since the recent round of criticism began. His speech, delivered to several hundred cheering delegates at the Southern Gas Association convention, denounced as "opportunistic" the Democratic presidential aspirants—Sen. George D. McGovern of South Dakota, and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine—who had criticized Mr. Hoover. Referring to Sen. McGovern's assertion that political figures, student activists, leaders for peace and social justice are under surveillance by agents of the FBI, Mr. Agnew said the agency had neither the time nor the manpower for the surveillance it was accused of maintaining.

## U.S. to Appeal To High Court on Wiretap Ruling

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—The Justice Department announced today it will appeal to the Supreme Court a ruling that it is illegal for the government to tap telephones of domestic groups in absence of a court warrant even in the interest of national security. U.S. Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said a petition would be filed in the Supreme Court asking review of a sixth Circuit Court of Appeals opinion in the case of a member of the so-called "Black Panthers."

The Sixth Circuit ruling, if allowed to prevail, was seen as possibly a major blow to the Justice Department's stepped-up use of wiretapping in surveillance of radical domestic groups. In a 2-1 ruling, the Appeals Court ordered the Justice Department to disclose contents of telephone conversations monitored in investigation of the bombing in Sept. 29, 1968, of a Central Intelligence Agency office at Ann Arbor, Mich. The case involves Lawrence (Pam) Plamondon, 25, one of three White Panthers accused of conspiracy in the bombing incident.

system around Moscow had stopped at four sites, but new evidence has disclosed that construction has begun on possibly as many as four new sites, which could represent an expansion of the Soviet anti-missile system known in the west as "Galosh," each site is said to be equipped with 16 missiles.

Although he said the Nixon administration hopes for success in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), in Vienna, he "would not hesitate to go to Congress for additional funds" for adding Minuteman missiles or other systems to harden existing ICBM sites.

In the meantime, he said development is going ahead on the B-1 bomber for the Air Force and a new long-range submarine as a possible successor to the Polaris. However, a production decision on these costly weapons systems will not be made until the 1973 and 1974 fiscal years.

Draft Out  
The United States, he said, has not added to its 1,000-missile Minuteman force since 1967 despite continued Soviet momentum in the strategic and conventional weapons fields.

"You can characterize Soviet activity as momentum; our activity has been almost moratorium," Mr. Laird said. "This concerns me as a defense planner."

Mr. Laird announced that the June draft call will be combined with the May call of 15,000 for a two-month total of 30,000. He also estimated that draft calls will not exceed 10,000 in any month for the remainder of the year. At that rate, with 88,000 men who will have been drafted by June 30, draft calls for the year will total about 148,000, or less.

While saying this is not a firm figure, Mr. Laird said he was able to make this forecast based on what he called the "success" of the Vietnamization program and the continued withdrawal of American troops from the war zone.

Future draft calls, he cautioned, will also depend on the rate of voluntary enlistments. Last year's draft calls totaled 163,500 men.

ABM systems, such as the Russians have installed around Moscow, are defensive in nature, designed to knock out incoming tactical missiles such as the American Minuteman.

With four ABM sites around Moscow, the Russians could launch 64 ABM missiles. If they installed as many as four more, their missile launching capacity would increase to 128.

By comparison, the United States is only in the very early stages of a limited system, which would be designed chiefly to protect the U.S. land-based Minuteman ICBM force against a knockout in a surprise attack.

## S.C. Area Voting To Pick Successor To Mendel Rivers

CHARLESTON, S.C., April 27 (UPI).—The voters of South Carolina's First Congressional District today were choosing a successor to the late L. Mendel Rivers.

The Democratic candidate is Mendel Davis, 29, godson and former employee of Mr. Rivers. He is considered the front-runner.

The Republican candidate is Dr. James B. Edwards, 42, a dentist. Both men have publicly agreed that Mr. Rivers's style of representation, with its heavy emphasis on defense expenditures in his home district, is precisely the way they would both go about their jobs if elected.

But Mrs. Victoria DeLee, a Negro civil rights leader who is the candidate of the predominantly black United Citizens party, has attacked the Rivers record as an example of white racism augmented by political power.



GO EVERYWHERE THING—The Buccaneer, the first of a new generation of water-sports boats, will plow its way through water, land or even fire, as here. The craft is ruggedly built of glass-reinforced plastic and its outstanding point is that it has no propeller to get tangled in weeds or injured swimmers or skiers. It is powered by a water jet unit and is virtually unsinkable, according to the licensed builders, Campbell Aircraft Ltd., of England. The boat is 10 feet 4 inches long, can reach a speed of 30 miles an hour and sells for \$1,188.

## Few U.S. Defectors Believed in Red Ranks

By George McAnihur

SAIGON, April 27.—United States officials confirmed privately today that some American defectors are serving with the Viet Cong but estimated the number at barely a dozen, if that.

Despite the claimed small number, the subject is one of extreme sensitivity for American officials in South Vietnam, not only because the subject itself is distasteful but because it involves other touchy areas—intelligence gathering and the overall question of war captives and their status.

The Viet Cong spokesman at the Paris peace talks, Duong Dinh Thao, raised the subject yesterday while releasing a communiqué aimed at enticing American soldiers to defect. He added that "a certain number of American soldiers are fighting in the ranks of the National Liberation Front. The number is still small because the battles in South Vietnam are particularly bloody."

It appeared that Mr. Thao had timed his statement to coincide with anti-war demonstrations in Washington.

U.S. Reply  
Officially, the U.S. reply was: "Periodically, over the past several years, reports have been received that Americans have been observed in the company of Communist forces operating in South Vietnam. To date we have not been able to positively identify the personnel mentioned in these reports, nor have we been able to determine whether the individuals were voluntarily or involuntarily in the company of the Communists."

This statement was intentionally fuzzy. With 1,507 Americans listed as captured or missing, the United States does not want to raise any hopes or make any accusations on the basis of fragmentary information.

In fact, however, the compilation and analysis of reports over a period of more than five years does permit some general, if tentative, conclusions. In addition, intelligence officers do have a very few hard facts, about which they will not talk.

On the basis of this sketchy information, responsible officials will make a private guess. Some say that probably only four Americans really have defected. Others guess, and they emphasize it is a guess, that perhaps a dozen or so Americans have in one way or another gotten themselves into the category of defectors.

Korean Experience  
Officials note that in Korea, where the pressures were similar

to those in South Vietnam, 21 American soldiers taken captive by the Communists, elected to stay in China at the war's end.

The military authorities began to take note of possible defectors about 1966 when the first reports began to crop up of "Caucasians" serving with the Viet Cong. At about this time rare reports also began to come up of a few possible defectors from the South Korean forces fighting in South Vietnam.

The first "confirmed" case arose when a Green Beret patrol became embroiled in a running firefight in rubber plantation country outside Saigon in 1970. In the course of the fight they killed one Caucasian serving with the Viet Cong, but later that day they had to abandon the area under fire. When they got back the body was gone.

A similar case happened in the far north when a U.S. Marine Corps patrol encountered a small group of guerrillas in late 1969. A man who almost certainly was an American was with the guerrilla unit. When the shooting started he yelled "Help me." He was seen to fall but no body was ever recovered.

As the war continued such reports became more frequent. Only last November in coastal Binh Dinh province, long a heavily infiltrated Communist area, the people of Phuvan village reported the presence of four "Caucasians" with a Viet Cong patrol. The villagers reported the men were armed with M-16s and were not captives.

Recent Report  
Only two weeks ago the most recent report came from the area of Kontum in the Central Highlands. This report told of an enemy patrol that included one very tall man whom villagers took to be a Korean or an American Negro.

This report, like many others over the years, was forwarded to the U.S. command headquarters.

## Angolans' Protest Rejected by Gulf Oil Stockholders

ATLANTA, April 27 (UPI).—Stockholders of the Gulf Oil Corp. holding an annual meeting here yesterday, resoundingly rejected four proxy proposals submitted by a dissident group that accused Gulf of perpetuating Portuguese colonialism in Africa.

During the orderly but spirited two-hour meeting at the Atlanta Memorial Arts Center, the estimated 600 stockholders present heard Abel Guimaraes, president of the Angolan Student Union in America, charge: "Angolans know Gulf is our enemy. It is helping to kill men, women and children in our country."

Furthermore, he said, his people have been "forced" to accept the Portuguese way of life, adding "Gulf Oil is part and parcel of all the Portuguese criminal acts against the Angolan people."

The dissidents, consisting mainly of religious and minority organizations, were led by the Southern Africa Task Force of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. In effect they were asking Gulf to discontinue oil drilling operations in the colony of Angola.

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## A Contempt Citation Asked For Ex-Nun Judge Fines Prosecutor In Chicago Panther Trial

Figure in Alleged  
Plot on Kissinger  
By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27 (UPI).—The government asked yesterday for a civil contempt citation against Ann Walsh, 38, a former nun from Boston who refused to testify before a grand jury after being granted immunity.

A decision on contempt citation will be made tomorrow.

Another Bostonian, Paul Cummings, 22, was indicted for criminal contempt Friday. He has been released on \$10,000 bail.

Mr. Cummings, Miss Walsh and about 30 others have been subpoenaed in the past two weeks to testify before the grand jury.

Eleven appeared yesterday, with all but two saying afterward that they had refused to testify.

The two who testified are Abraham and Sylvia Diamond of New York, parents of the wife of Equal Ahmed, one of six defendants in the alleged conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and to blow up Washington heating systems.

The Diamonds' attorney, Victor Rabinowitz of New York, had argued that the government wanted the Diamonds' testimony only to bolster the indictment handed down Jan. 12.

But the chief prosecuting attorney, William S. Lynch, said yesterday at the Diamonds' immunity hearing that the government believed the Diamonds had testimony that would be "reflected in a superseding indictment."

Mr. Lynch said last week that the government expected to name additional defendants in the case and was looking into "additional matters."

After they testified, the Diamonds issued a statement critical of the "most irregular manner" in which the government asked for testimony of "parents against children."

Declaring that he had no information pertinent to the investigation, Mr. Diamond said he would have preferred to have stood on his constitutional rights with "many of the other witnesses," but because of "attendant tensions, we are unable to carry on this struggle..."

The government responded in several ways to the nine witnesses who refused to testify. Three were indefinitely excused. Two were told to come back for immunity hearings and four were told to return tomorrow. Additional witnesses are to appear later.

CHICAGO, April 27 (UPI).—Criminal Court Judge Joseph A. Power imposed a \$50-an-hour contempt-of-court fine yesterday against the chief prosecutor of a special grand jury investigating the slayings of two Black Panther party leaders.

Judge Power said the fines would accumulate day and night until Barnabas P. Sears agreed to call before the special Cook County grand jury all witnesses who appeared before a federal grand jury that investigated the Dec. 4, 1969, incident.

Judge Power also fined Mr. Sears \$100 for statements he made to Chicago newsmen.

"I feel I will be violating my oath of office if I were to submit to the orders of your honor," Mr. Sears, a veteran trial attorney, told Judge Power.

The contempt sentence came in open court amid reports that the 23-member grand jury had agreed to indict Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and other senior law officials for having obstructed justice in a raid in which Fred Hampton, Illinois Black Panther party chairman, and Mark Clark, a party organizer, were killed.

The grand jury action was delayed last Thursday when Judge Power told the jury in closed session its members had to hear testimony from Mr. Hanrahan and other witnesses.

Mr. Sears said the judge had gone "beyond his power under the law" in having issued instructions to him and jury members in the closed session. Mr. Sears said Judge Power tried "to tell the grand jury what witnesses had to be called and what witnesses I had to call."

## Disease Killing French Oysters

LA ROCHELLE, France, April 27 (AP).—A mysterious malady is killing 80 percent of the best oysters in the Marennes-Oleron basin near here, the world's largest oyster-growing center.

"This is a real calamity," Jean de Lipkowski, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday. Mr. Lipkowski, who is mayor of Royan, one of the towns in the basin affected by the disease, said he will move quickly to free government money to save the jobs of the 20,000 oyster workers in the region.

Since September, the disease has progressed from affecting 30 percent of the total to 80 percent. Oysters known to the French as portugaises, because they were originally thought to have come from Portugal, are affected.

Judge Power told Mr. Sears he was "shocked and embarrassed" by Mr. Sears' statements.

"They [the jurors] do not have the right to refuse to hear witnesses," Judge Power said, asking Mr. Sears if he intended to comply with his order to call more witnesses.

Mr. Sears said he would submit the judge's order to the grand jury.

"If they want to hear them [other witnesses]," Mr. Sears said, "I will see to it that they are called."

Judge Power told Mr. Sears the grand jury did not have the power to decide in the matter. The judge imposed the \$50-an-hour fine. Later he also fined Mr. Sears \$100 for contemptuous conduct.

After more than an hour of discussion between Mr. Sears and Judge Power, John P. Coghlan, an attorney for a policeman invited to testify, asked Judge Power to quash the jury proceedings on the grounds it had been prejudicial "beyond redemption" by Mr. Sears' reported comments.

The judge set May 19 for a hearing on Mr. Coghlan's request.

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## GOP Predicts Humphrey Will Be Candidate of Democrats in 1972

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The Republican National Committee has pronounced Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey "the odds-on favorite" for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, if Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts stays out of the running, as he has said he will.

Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota looked over the GOP analysis, laughed, and said he appreciated the billing. The GOP's weekly newsletter said Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the Democratic front-runner, is "slipping fast," and Sen. Humphrey stands to benefit.

"When the political estate of Ed Muskie is divided among his heirs—in the spring of 1972—his old mentor and patron, Hubert Horatio Humphrey, will emerge as his principal beneficiary," the Republicans said. "That's our prediction now—that is where the tea leaves point today."

The Republicans said Sen. Humphrey has moved up in the polls of Democratic opinion, while Sen. Muskie has dipped. "It's always nice to get top billing, even in a Republican propaganda sheet," said Sen. Humphrey, the former Vice-President and 1968 nominee for the White House.

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## Remissions Are Reported

## 'Total Therapy' for Children's Leukemia

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI).—Acute lymphocytic leukemia, which kills more children past infancy in the United States than any other disease, is yielding to intensive combination therapy with potent drugs and radiation.

Some doctors, in fact, are beginning to speak cautiously of "curing" some cases of this disease, which, when untreated, claims the lives of more than 99 percent of its victims.

In a report yesterday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, a leading leukemia researcher predicted on the basis of his studies that half of children with acute lymphocytic leukemia may survive at least five years free of disease following what he calls "total therapy."

The researcher, Dr. Donald Pinkel, of the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, reported that combination treatments given to 37 children resulted in seven children surviving for six years completely free of any signs of leukemia.

Previous studies have indicated that children who survive this long have better than a 50 percent chance of living out the rest of their lives as if they had never had leukemia.

**Cancer of Blood**  
Acute lymphocytic leukemia is a cancer of the blood-forming organs that results in wild overproduction of a form of white blood cells called lymphocytes. The cancerous lymphocytes fail to mature properly and are un-

able to carry out the normal disease-fighting job of mature lymphocytes.

The disease kills 2,000 American youngsters each year between the ages of 3 and 15. Although pneumonia and influenza claim more young lives than leukemia, most of the victims of these infectious diseases are infants.

The report described treatment programs that were administered between 1962 and 1966. Since 1965, Dr. Pinkel said, changes made in the treatment program seem to be producing even better results.

Following the treatment schedule administered in 1967 and 1968, for instance, 20 of 35 children have been continuously free of disease for three years or more, the Memphis pediatrician reported. This result is more than 250 percent better than that obtained from any treatment schedule prior to 1965.

**Few So Treated**  
Yet, Dr. Pinkel noted in an interview by telephone yesterday, only a small percentage—estimated to range from 20 to 30 percent—of young victims of acute lymphocytic leukemia are currently receiving anything like "total therapy." Most receive "conventional" treatment with single anti-leukemic drugs, which have a minimum of undesirable side-effects but which also are unlikely to produce a long-term remission of the disease.

Dr. Pinkel said, "Acute lymphocytic leukemia can no longer be considered an incurable disease.

Attitudes must change. Everyone should hop on the bandwagon and aim for cure for every child, with the reservation that these cures may not be permanent."

Dr. Pinkel added that his institution no longer accepts patients who have received prior treatment, because leukemia that recurs after single-drug treatment is nearly always resistant to further treatment.

Dr. Pinkel's procedure starts with the administration of two anti-leukemic drugs—prednisone and vincristine sulfate—which can produce a remission of the disease with a minimum of adverse side-effects. After remission—when the child is healthier, eating better and feeling well—he receives high doses of other anti-leukemic drugs which he could not have tolerated when sick with the disease.

The third step in treatment involves irradiation of his skull and spinal column (or irradiation of the skull alone, plus spinal injection of another anti-leukemic drug, methotrexate), with the aim of preventing recurrence of the leukemia in the central nervous system.

The last step is prolonged treatment with several drugs for two or three years, even though the patient seems perfectly healthy.

At the same time the children receive extensive supportive care—blood transfusions, antibiotic treatment and the like—whenever their disease or the drugs they receive produce effects that warrant it.

Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, cancer chemotherapy and leukemia expert at the National Cancer Institute, said that as a result of the modern approach to treatment "acute lymphocytic leukemia has shifted from an in-patient to an out-patient disease—which is remarkable in itself. Leukemia beds are empty because the kids are out and well. A lot of institutions are starving for patients."

## U.S. Attorney, Hoffa Silent on Court Trip

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union president, arrived at federal court here today but refused to comment on the reason for his visit.

The 58-year-old union chief, who is serving a 13-year prison sentence, reportedly was to appear before a federal grand jury investigating alleged misuse of the union's pension fund. But the U.S. prosecutor also declined to discuss the matter. "We will not comment at all," U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said.



DUCK SOUP—More than 10,000 ducks at a time are raised on this cooperative farm in southern Hungary. In all, the farm expects to sell nearly half a million of the birds this year. The farm is located on the banks of the Danube River.

## Senate Approves \$1.5 Billion To Aid School Integration

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—Sweeping aside a flock of Southern amendments, the Senate, by a 74-8 vote, passed a bill yesterday authorizing \$1.5 billion in federal aid over the next two years to help school districts all over the country end racial segregation.

The bill, which has not yet passed the House, was a compromise worked out by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson and a bloc of Senate civil rights advocates led by Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., and Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

Of the money in the bill, \$997.5 million will be apportioned to the states in relation to their numbers of minority group children for distribution to school districts agreeing to develop district-wide school-integration programs containing various features spelled out in the legislation. The money can go to any district that sets up such a program, whether or

not it has or ever had official policies of racial separation, or has ever been ordered to integrate by the courts.

It can thus be used by Northern districts seeking to overcome de facto racial isolation in schools due to housing patterns, as well as Southern districts seeking to overcome the effects of legal segregation.

Under the bill, every district receiving aid must agree to maintain at least one quality integrated school. The measure forbids any aid to private segregated academies; schools that limit minority participation in sports or other extracurricular activities; schools that dismiss a disproportionate percentage of minority-group teachers in order to integrate; and schools that separate minority and non-minority children within classes for a substantial portion of the day.

Of the \$507.5 million not directly apportioned to the states, \$225 million is set aside for experiments in integrating the schools of a whole metropolitan area so that an inner city is not ringed by a lily-white circle of suburban schools.

The bill also contains a provision, added by Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., in a floor amendment, declaring it national policy to require the same efforts in Northern schools with de facto segregation, as are made in Southern schools, with official segregation. "There is some question, however, whether this provision has the force of law or is merely a declaration."

Before final passage yesterday, after a week of debate, the Senate rejected five amendments by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C. One, beaten 62 to 14, barred such schools from discriminating against any student on the basis of religion. Ervin amendments authorizing open enrollment, barring any busing for racial purposes and guaranteeing each schoolchild the right to go to the school nearest his home also lost.

## No Claimant For Reward in Capitol Bombing

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today he had not received a single response to a \$100,000 reward posted nearly two months ago for information on the bombing of the Capitol.

Sen. Mansfield, in an interview, said there was "not a single bite," and as far as he knew, investigators still were without clues to the bombing.

The bomb blast March 1, a time-fuse explosion in a washroom on the Capitol's first floor, damaged half a dozen rooms.

A week later, Sen. Mansfield and other Senate leaders announced that a mystery donor had posted the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bomber. The donor was described as "a very reputable citizen," but his identity has not been revealed.

## U.K. Railmen Settle

LONDON, April 27 (AP-J).—The National Union of Railwaymen today voted to accept pay increases of 8.8 percent to 11.1 percent offered by the British Rail Board, operating company of the state-run industry. The increases, which British Rail said will cost £27 million (£64.8 million) a year, become effective Monday.

## Moon Quakes Seem to Start In Single Place

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—Most of the quakes shaking the two Apollo seismometers left on the moon appear to be coming from one place, a spot that could be as deep as 400 miles below the lunar surface.

The source of these moon quakes is anybody's guess, Columbia University's Gary Latham told the spring meeting of the American Physical Society yesterday, but his guess is that they are the result of molten rock being moved about under the moon by tidal forces caused by the attraction of the earth.

Dr. Latham explained that moon quakes occur most often when the moon is at its perigee, its closest approach to earth.

"These events occur almost precisely in the same place and at the same time every month," he said. "You can almost set your watch by the way the moon quakes show up."

Dr. Latham said he and his colleagues first thought the quakes were due to gas being released from sub lunar caves, but he realizes now that the quakes are too deep to be caused by escaping gas.

**Escaping Gas**  
"Some of the smaller quakes may indeed be the result of escaping gas," he said, "but the larger ones we've recorded don't mesh with the times that instruments on the moon have detected the presence of gas. We think that leaves out the gas theory."

That leaves in the theory that sub lunar volcanic activity is causing the quakes, a theory that Dr. Latham said he personally espouses.

Dr. Latham said that he is unable to pinpoint the precise source of the quakes, except that they are coming from somewhere along an 800-mile-long imaginary line between the seismometers left on the moon by the Apollo-12 and Apollo-14 astronauts.

The Apollo-12 seismometer lies at the eastern edge of the Sea of Storms, the Apollo-14 device 112 miles to the east among the Fra Mauro Hills.

**Nearer Apollo-12**  
The signals from the quakes reach the Apollo-12 seismometer nine-tenths of a second earlier, Dr. Latham said, suggesting the source of the quakes is closer to the Apollo-12 site than the Apollo-14 location.

"But that's about all we have to go on," he said. "The quakes could be coming from straight down, 400 miles deep, or they might be coming from the Crater Copernicus, to the northeast, or some other place to the southwest."

Dr. Latham said he thinks the quakes are the result of tidal stress on sub lunar rock, which has been made molten by a high concentration of radioactive uranium and thorium. The tidal pull is strongest when the earth and moon are at their closest points, he said, causing the molten rock to move into cracks and fissures in the lunar rock.

Dr. Latham said he had no idea how large an area this molten rock covers, but thought it would have to be a region the size of "several kilometers."

## Shell Kills 9 Children

MOSCOW, April 27 (Reuters).—Nine schoolchildren were killed and four injured when a World War II artillery shell exploded as they attempted to detonate it during a school break, it was reported today. The newspaper Pravda of the Ukraine said the children were sixth-grade pupils in the Valti district near Khar'kov.

## Craft Believed Nonbuoyant

## Moscow Paper Says Wind Saved Soyuz-10 From Lake

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—A puff of wind saved the Soyuz-10 spacecraft carrying three cosmonauts from plunging into a lake when it landed Sunday, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said today.

Searchers strapped on aquilings as the capsule parachuted toward the lake, the newspaper said. A last-minute burst of wind pushed the capsule to a shore landing within 44 yards of the water's edge.

The Soviet Union has never disclosed whether their Soyuz manned spacecraft can float—previous Soyuz craft have parachuted to ground landings. Moscow science sources believe the Soyuz cannot float.

"It was still very dark when one of the helicopters of the recovery group noticed Soyuz-10's parachute and it seemed that the spacecraft was descending into a lake," the Communist Youth League newspaper said.

**His Traditional Target**  
Soyuz-10 landed in the traditional target area of Soviet Central Asia after two days of near-earth orbital flight.

It had docked for five hours and 30 minutes with the unmanned Soyuz orbital station. Soyuz continued in orbit today.

A Kremlin message to the returning cosmonauts confirmed the joint flight was but the beginning of a long space project for Soyuz, apparently the largest unmanned Sputnik-like Soviet Union has ever sent aloft.

Scientific and technical experiments and research, commencing the beginning of work with the Soyuz orbital research station, were carried out during the flight," the Kremlin's congratulatory cable said.

Progress reports on Soyuz, however, said little more than its mission "continues." Soyuz was launched on April 19.

Soviet media have yet to de-

scribe Soyuz's appearance in detail. Comments by the Soyuz-10 cosmonauts and by commentators for the official Tass news agency indicate it is far bigger than Soyuz and bristles with scientific equipment.

With customary secrecy, Soviet officials have not said whether the project to prepare the first orbiting laboratory would involve more manned space shots soon. Soyuz's immediate program still remains a mystery.

Moscow sources said original plans called for several manned shots within the first few weeks. They also said the timetable now depended on whether the return of Soyuz-10 after just two days of orbital flight and one link-up with Soyuz meant trouble or quick success.

Some Western space observers suspect rookie cosmonaut Nikolai Rukavishnikov, suffered vertigo from weightless space conditions and was unable to enter and inspect Soyuz-10 such activity was planned. He was the cosmonaut specifically trained to do so.

## Italy Doctors End a Strike; Others Start

ROME, April 27 (UPI).—A nationwide strike by one of every four doctors in Italy ended prematurely today, only hours before a major union offensive threatening to disrupt, and possibly smash, the nation's economic and industrial life.

Some workers' strikes today, but the big push was scheduled for midnight by railroad and industrial workers, merchants everywhere but Rome, and by other workers.

Reform was the chief issue in most cases, but several thousand workers also were agitating for more pay and other fringe benefits. Even soccer players announced plans to strike.

The soccer players, demanding higher pay, threatened to strike Sunday, canceling all first and second division games on the 38th of 30 Sundays of play.

Gilio Orsini, president of the Italian Olympic Committee, was said to have urged the president of the Italian Soccer Federation, Armando Franchi, to seek an immediate agreement with the players.

About 22,000 doctors, who provide free medical services for an estimated 37 million Italians, called off their four-day strike today, 48 hours ahead of schedule, after the government agreed to consider their grievances.

**Strike at Clinics**  
But at the same time, nurses, orderlies and clerks at all private clinics began a 48-hour strike over alleged delays in contract negotiations.

The latest strike did not affect essential medical services. Among the strikes scheduled for tomorrow was one by most shops, restaurants, bars, stores and gasoline stations outside Rome. Only super-markets, main department stores and pharmacies said they would ignore the 24-hour strike, called to protest a new tax reform.

Railroad employees in the Rome area began a 24-hour strike today at 9 a.m. Railroadmen elsewhere in the country planned a series of three 30-minute stoppages tomorrow, while 30,000 employees who clean passenger and freight cars planned to strike all day.

The two major industrial strikes, ranging from four to 24 hours, were scheduled at the Fiat auto company and the huge Montedison chemical complex.

More than 180,000 Fiat workers were striking to support demands for policy-making powers and fringe benefits the company said would cost 120 billion lire (\$192 million).

Fiat negotiators warned that the cost was intolerable and said the survival of Fiat itself was at stake.

**Princess Armgard zur Lippe**  
PALACE SOESTDIKE, the Netherlands, April 27 (AP).—The private secretary of Princess Armgard zur Lippe, Biesterfeld, the prince's mother, has died at her home at Dispenham, the Netherlands. She was 87.

Princess Armgard was the wife of the late Prince Bernhard zur Lippe.

A requiem mass will be sung at 11 a.m. Friday at the Roman Catholic Church at Goor, the Netherlands.

**Climber Says Attempt On Everest Is Over**  
KATMANDU, April 27 (UPI).—A West German mountaineer said today that treacherous snow, high winds and the death of a team member, an Indian Army medic, have forced an international expedition to give up the attempt to climb Mt. Everest's near-vertical west ridge.

"We finished," said Toni Hebler, 40, of Munich, who returned to Katmandu after withdrawing from the 31-member expedition. He said the decision was made six days ago.

This "acceptance" in principle, he said, would be dependent on a total solution to the ten-month-old negotiations.

The six-Peak West German team, which the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland have proposed that adjustment to their own wishes should take place in five equal stages, over four and a half years from April 1, 1973, to July 1, 1977.

In a negotiating session last week, Britain, which took the position that it wanted to make the adjustment in six stages over five and a half years, the last move being made in mid-1978.

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## Dutch Try Political Reform To Cut Confusion of Parties

By Henry Gniiger

THE HAGUE, April 27 (NYT).—Dutch politicians are the most prominent features of the Dutch landscape this spring. Both are present in extraordinary numbers and variety, but the Dutch do not seem to appreciate them in equal measure.

Two are objects of the confusion of red, pink, yellow and violet flowers that spreads across the broad green flatlands. The political confusion created by 23 parties in the legislative elections Wednesday is something else.

Two Dutch people form a couple, three a religion and four a party. Gerhard Verlinga, Minister of Education and leader of the Catholic party, the nation's largest, remarked to a visitor. This standing joke about the Dutch tendency to division is no longer so funny and rational.

With obligatory voting abolished last year, it is widely predicted that a quarter of the electorate will stay away from the polls. Sensing the mood, the major parties have tried to reform their methods, if not the system, and the vote for the 150-member Second Chamber, or lower house, may be a watershed in Dutch politics.

The moderately leftist opposition has introduced one of the major innovations of the post-war period—a coalition "shadow cabinet."

Last year, it took 47 days to form the present government, representing a coalition of Catholic and Protestant-based groups with conservative support.

Observers say a large part of

the voters' apathy and irritation stems from the fact that when they vote they never know what kind of government will emerge.

The man behind the shadow cabinet, Hans Van Mierlo, a former journalist, says, "We have to change democracy because it is in danger, and if we don't reform it we are going to lose it."

In 1966 Mr. Van Mierlo, 39, together with journalists, lawyers and others who were "fed up" with politics, formed a group called "Democracy 66."

In the elections the next year the group won seven seats in the chamber on a program of constitutional reform providing for a directly elected premier and a modified form of majority voting by districts to reduce the number of parties.

It did not get very far. In this election Democracy 66 has formed a coalition with the Socialists, the second biggest party in the country, and a Catholic splinter group, although each party has its own nationwide slate of candidates.

Mr. Verlinga acknowledged that things had gotten too complicated. One change his group favors is a minimum requirement of 3 percent of the vote for a seat in the chamber. The majority coalition, headed by Premier Piet de Jong, has also presented a common program to voters instead of trying to compromise on one after another.

The polls show that the voters have been sensitive to these changes, and they predict a big jump in strength for Democracy 66. But the opposition would need 22 more seats than it has now to take power and Mr. Van Mierlo thinks that with each election the idea of structural reform will gain.

## Surrender May 1, Ceylon Rebels Told

Promised Treatment Will Be 'Reasonable'

COLOMBO, April 27 (Reuters).—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's government today fixed May 1 as surrender day for insurgents who respond to the prime minister's appeal to give themselves up in return for her pledge of "reasonable" treatment.

The surrender arrangements were discussed by Mrs. Bandaranaike and her cabinet today at an emergency meeting.

Insurgents will be urged to surrender singly or in groups at police stations, revenue offices, courthouses or to any magistrate between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. next Saturday.

They will be asked to lay down their arms at some distance from the surrender points, according to informed sources, who said an extension of the surrender deadline until May 4 is likely.

When the first, launched her surrender appeal last Saturday, Mrs. Bandaranaike said the offer was an all-out military offensive against the insurgents with inevitable bloodshed.

Those who give themselves up will suffer no violence, she promised. They will be taken into custody, she said, and the aim will be to rehabilitate them and reintegrate them into the community.

"I know how to be reasonable," she promised in a broadcast.

A big publicity campaign is to be set in motion in an effort to woo away from the insurgent movement young men and women who the government considers have been misled by false promises.

Fire Kills 17 in Japan

HIROSHIMA, Japan, April 27 (UPI).—Seventeen were killed and one was injured today while fighting a forest fire near Kure, in the Hiroshima area, authorities reported.

Bandoun, Queen Arrive in Bonn

BONN, April 27 (Reuters).—King Baudouin of the Belgians and Queen Fabiola arrived in West Germany today for a four-day state visit—the first here by a Belgian monarch since before World War I.



ANTI-SMOKE RINGS—A smog smasher that shoots plumes of warm moist air has been developed by General Electric engineers to punch holes through atmospheric inversions, thereby ventilating the air over cities. A GE engineer is shown demonstrating a model of the proposed 60-foot-tall, 600-foot-diameter structure. On display at GE's Schenectady, N.Y. office.

## Bandoun, Queen Arrive in Bonn

The royal couple arrived at the Cologne-Bonn airport to a 21-gun salute.

The visit is the first by a Belgian monarch to Germany since King Albert traveled to Berlin in 1910.

## Japan to Double Arms Outlay Over 5 Years

TOKYO, April 27 (NYT).—The defense agency made public a draft of Japan's fourth five-year defense plan today that calls for an outlay of \$14.4 billion in the 1972-76 period.

The expenditure represents a 22-fold increase over the current, third five-year defense program, which ends this fiscal year.

The new defense plan emphasizes that, although Japan can rely on the strategic striking power of U.S. air and naval forces under the existing U.S.-Japan security pact, the United States is planning to reduce the number of its troops in the Far East, applying the Nixon doctrine of Asian nations' looking after their own defense.

Japan, therefore, will have to cope with "limited defense forces" with its own defense forces.

Return of Okinawa

Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the defense agency, pointed out that, with Okinawa's reversion to Japan slated for 1972, Japan must gradually build up its defense to a level where it can cope effectively with any aggression.

The defense agency asked for the increase of defense personnel from the present strength of 180,000 to 271,000 during the next five years.

The new defense program, in

order to strengthen the ground defense force, calls for increasing the number of tanks to 990. Four new Hawk missile units would be organized.

It also put emphasis on the need for strengthening coast defenses and securing sea traffic in the waters around Japan.

Accordingly, the plan calls for construction of two 8,000-ton helicopter-carrying destroyers,

nine submarines, 14 high-speed missile carriers and 61 other warships. These ships, totaling 103,000 tons, will increase the number of self-defense force ships to 300, totaling 247,000 tons.

The new program also calls for strengthening and expanding the air self-defense force by increasing the number of F-4 Phantom jet fighters from 76 to 158, and purchasing 920 new airplanes.

## Turks Try Road Checkpoints To Snare Ankara Terrorists

ANKARA, April 27 (AP).—Military commanders ordered troops to set up checkpoints today on roads leading in and out of this capital city in an attempt to trap urban terrorists.

Martial law was declared last night by the government of Premier Nihat Erim, announcing that extremists had organized a "strong active uprising against the republic."

Early today police were seen searching various houses in the city. There were no reports of arrests in the capital.

Most urban guerrillas believed responsible for six bank robberies, four kidnappings, two of which involve American soldiers, and numerous bombing incidents are still at large.

Turkey was quiet today. Reaction to the martial-law decree covering 11 of Turkey's 67 provinces was subdued. Only one party, the Marxist Turkish Labor party, condemned the move.

Other parties said they would make their positions known at parliamentary debates scheduled tomorrow. The parliament must approve the martial-law decision.

Security in Ankara is particularly vital because of the scheduled arrivals Thursday of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home and Iranian Foreign Minister Ardeshir Zadeh for the council of ministers meet-

ing of the Central Treaty Organization.

Martial law was urged by Turkey's armed forces commanders, who had ousted the conservative administration of Suleyman Demirel on March 12 and ordered the formation of a new civilian government.

In Izmir, Diyarbakir and Sirt, three provinces under martial law, local commanders issued orders forbidding all public meetings.

Taking advantage of martial-law provisions, police and troops searched the Aegean University in Izmir. They took nine students into custody after finding weapons and "extreme leftist literature," officials said.

In Eskisehir, another large town under martial law, five students were arrested after a clash between rival groups.

## Park Builds Lead In South Korean Vote

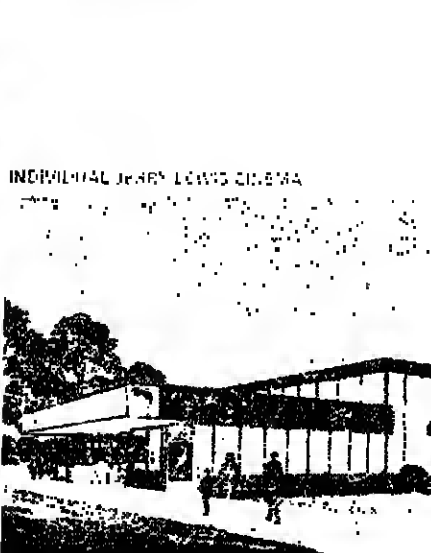
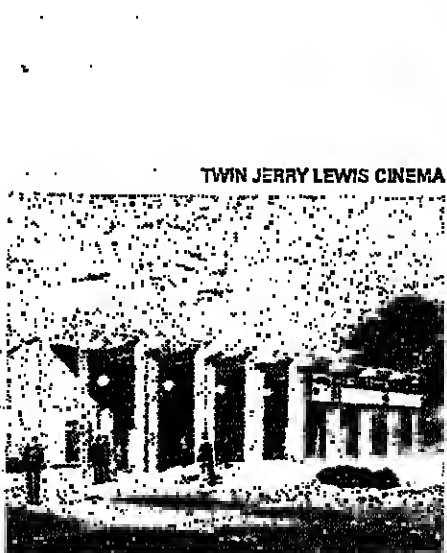
SEOUL, April 28, Wednesday (Reuters).—President Chung Hee today appeared headed for a landslide victory in his attempt to win a third term as South Korean leader.

His major rival, Dae Jung Kim of the New Democratic party, trailed behind in early returns and never narrowed the gap as the counting continued.

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## The UN and the Divided States

From a ping-pong team of nine to a presidential commission of 50 may seem a long step. But the gap is crossed by the issue of American relations with Red (or, as the phrase more often goes now, the People's Republic of) China. The commission, appointed to study the United Nations, and America's share in it, proposes flatly that some means should be sought to secure the admission of mainland China to the world organization.

The commission did not suggest just how this was to be achieved. It was very firm that "under no circumstances should the United States agree to the expulsion of the Republic of China or Taiwan from the UN." Both Peking and Taipei have hitherto been adamant in insisting that each alone represented all of China, and alone is entitled to a seat in the world body. And a good many present UN members, whether because they prefer the huge state to the small one, Communists to Nationalists, or simply because they have become trade Maoists, as some Chinese, in the early missionary days, were called "rice Christians," have already opted for the mainland against Taiwan.

The problem is complicated by the fact that "China"—whatever China may be governmentally—has one of the five permanent

seats on the Security Council, thus raising special procedural tangles. However, given a certain degree of political realism, it may be that some compromise is possible, since the commission also suggests that in time all the divided states—the Germans, the Koreans and the Vietnamese—may be admitted, on the practical basis of retaining all established governments that are members of the organization and admitting all established governments that are not. The logic of this argument is good, and its value, if carried into practice, is unquestionable. But nationalism, whether Red or any other color, is not always susceptible to logic or persuaded by values that internationalism might uphold.

In any case, the question of Chinese participation has been brought into open forum by a presidential commission, which is a higher official status than the debate has hitherto enjoyed. Taken in connection with ping-pong diplomacy, the open words and actions of Washington and Peking, and the knowledge of a number of less public overtures through other states, notably Romania, for better Sino-American relations, there is reason for cautious hope. The hope may vanish when put to the test in the UN or elsewhere, but while it lasts, it is worth cherishing.

## The Overhaul of Foreign Aid

The reforms Mr. Nixon wants to make in the aid programs which the United States conducts itself (bilateral aid) seem to us sensible and necessary, although a certain reserve must be entertained by anyone who casts an eye across previous aid reforms, each done in the name of greater efficiency, responsiveness and control. We note, too, that it will not be possible to take the full measure of the President's commitment to aid until we know how hard he is prepared to fight for his reforms, and for funds for aid.

There is, nonetheless, an impressive body of expertise and experience indicating that his proposals, on which the House Foreign Affairs Committee opened hearings yesterday, are well conceived. Their essence is to separate the aid programs by function and to create an appropriate agency for each function. Splitting off military aid is especially valuable: Lumping it with economic aid has undermined both the reputation and the administration of the latter. Setting up one office to deal with humanitarian and disaster relief should provide a focus for efforts too long dispersed.

Development, of course, is the key. That's what aid should really be about. The fading estate of "aid" and of "AID" has been painfully evident. Some part of the slack has been taken up by the multilateral agencies, particularly the World Bank—last year for the first time it laid out more money for development than did the U.S. government—and the various regional banks. Yet Washington must continue to administer some development aid itself. Mr. Nixon's intent, as we understood it, is to acknowledge that the world's poor are an international responsibility and not just an American one, while at the same time putting the American contribution on a more sustained and sustainable basis. To this end, he would split development financing from technical assistance, setting up each in its own organizational house. Part of their funds would come from borrowing in private-capital markets; multi-year authorizations would be sought for the public funds.

Whether Mr. Nixon's proposals constitute

the last word in organizational creativity, we are not prepared to say. Obviously, he wants a system that (1) works well and (2) has congressional support. In the best of all worlds, a system that worked well would have congressional support. But look at the experience with multilateral programs: They work well, it is generally agreed, but some congressmen don't like them because the programs are too far beyond their immediate reach. It's not essential that the House Foreign Affairs Committee approve all of Mr. Nixon's proposals quickly, right down the line; it won't happen anyway. But it is important that the committee give them a good airing. The country as a whole is puzzled about how and even whether to go on helping the poor in the world, and careful, orderly hearings could provide an excellent vehicle to express and work out that puzzlement.

We trust that Sen. Fulbright's initial salutation to the proposals does not indicate how he will continue to appraise them. For a reason that, frankly, eludes us, he ordered the General Accounting Office to summarize 30 foreign-aid investigations it had undertaken over the last five years, and then he concluded that aid is "a shambles" which "no amount of mobile maneuvering can save." Someone else could as fairly conclude that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been inexcusably remiss in policing the aid program.

It will probably take Congress a year or so to go through the Nixon reform proposals; in the interim, aid funds will be spent in the old rutted channels. This will be confusing and one can guess that it will give some congressmen an extra excuse for stalling aid. Wait until the programs have been reformed, they may say. But of course the United States cannot wait, nor can the world wait, to address poverty and despair and the disparity of the rich and the poor. In the current period of transition to a post-Vietnam policy, momentum cannot be allowed to wane. Adequate sums must be provided to continue the existing programs, and the Congress should respond accordingly.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Myth of 'Grandeur'

The Mediterranean world today has only two statesmen: Mr. Boumedienne and Mrs. Golda Meir. It would be in our interest to consult with the latter. The myth of our "grandeur" is sinking into ridicule. What to do? Shut the book of which Gen. de Gaulle wrote the last chapter. This means to renounce a policy of prestige whose ineffectiveness, demonstrated by Mr. Boumedienne, made us the laughing-stock of the economic powers which govern the world.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

### Four Years of Tyranny

Greeks are seldom enthusiastic about their government, whether of left or right, democratic or dictatorial. The present one might be worse, but that is the best that can be said for it. It is a tyranny, and even if nowadays more old political prisoners are let loose than new ones shut up, it is a tyranny

which relies on informers and arbitrary arrest. Martial law is a regime not worthy of their country. To the friends and allies of Greece the present regime remains an embarrassment. They have tried anathematizing it and boycotting it; they have tried (as the American secretary of state did last month) expressing quiet regret that Greece was not more quickly returning to democratic practices. Nothing seems to have much effect.

It is probably true that the colonels are sensitive to outside criticism of particularly outrageous individual actions—arrests and so on—but are not particularly worried by general expressions of moral indignation. It may be that what will do more to speed the change than anything else will be the growing boredom of the Greek people. This regime has few claims to be unique but it has some claim to be the most tedious regime of the present day.

—From the *Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1896

PARIS.—No one who has lived in Paris a few years, or even a few months, can have failed to notice the steady and enormous increase in the number of bicycles that circulate in the streets. Men, women and children are to be seen at all hours of the day bespreading their wheels in the most crowded centers. The result is, of course, an increase in the number of accidents, due largely to the fact that the cyclists have not learned to manage their steel steeds properly.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1921

NEW YORK.—All dramatic rights to General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," which for 30 years has been one of the most successful dramatic productions in the country, have been acquired from the Wallace estate by A.L. Erlanger, Charles B. Dillingham and Florence Ziegfeld Jr. for what is said to be a record price. Included in the transaction are the motion picture rights, for which \$1,000,000 was paid. The motion picture, when made, will be filmed entirely in Jerusalem and Syria.



'I'm Beginning to Worry About a Third-Strike Capability.'

## Meanwhile, on the Hill...

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—This time something tangible may well come of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings on the war in Asia, which opened to the cheers of anti-war Vietnam veterans. Public demand for withdrawal, shown by polls and dramatized by demonstrators, is turning Congress around. The rate of turnaround suggests panic. Chairman J. William Fulbright hopes to sustain the momentum with public hearings on a variety of end-of-the-war resolutions.

Previous committee victories have been substantial. The efforts have repealed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which President Johnson invoked for authority to escalate the war, and put over a resolution forbidding use of U.S. ground troops in Cambodia. The Nixon administration accepted both these measures, explaining that it didn't need the Tonkin authority to wind down the war and had no intention of sending troops across Vietnamese borders once the raids on Cambodian sanctuaries were completed.

The administration will not be this amiable inclined toward proposals now before the committee, especially the McGovern-Hatfield resolution calling for withdrawal of all American forces by the end of this year, and a cut-off of funds for any purpose other than withdrawal as of May 1. Even some members of the committee feel that this is too drastic a limitation and consider mid-1972 a more realistic deadline. A modified version of McGovern-Hatfield would seem to have a chance for adoption by the House as well as the Senate, so much has the atmosphere changed in the last few months.

The President can be expected to resist any such limitation. He has argued that to fix a time certain for withdrawal would be to sacrifice his bargaining power both to negotiate a peace settlement and to assure release of U.S. prisoners of war. Moreover, he has not abandoned his hope of leaving a small, professional residual force in Vietnam after the main body of American troops has been withdrawn. Sen. Vance Hartke's demand that he pull out at once and rely upon the North Vietnamese to release prisoners later strikes the administration as imprudent, not to say totally irresponsible.

### Alternative Available

An alternative proposal—that the United States agree to withdraw its troops three months after the prisoners are released—is kicking around the Capitol but is not under consideration, so far as is known, at the White House. If worse comes to worst, if Congress shows signs of forcing withdrawal on any terms, or no terms, this might be a fall-back position for the President.

Also before the Fulbright committee is a resolution by Sen. Jacob Javits limiting presidential power to make war. It would authorize the President to use the armed forces to repel attacks on American territory, citizens or property but require him to seek congressional authorization within 30 days of the start of military operations. He could continue only if Congress approved. Some such measure is needed, Javits believes, to give Congress what the authors of the Constitution meant it to have by vesting it with sole authority to declare war and to provide for fighting it.

This is an idea that appeals to the changeable heart of Fulbright and to several members of his committee. They insist, in the face of much historical evidence to the contrary, that Congresses are less impulsive than Presidents where war is concerned. They imply that the mistake of intervention in Vietnam would never have been made had Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson been required to seek approval from Congress before going to the aid of South Vietnam.

Adoption of the Tonkin resolution with only two votes against it in the whole of Congress would seem to dispute the validity of this assumption, as many other such votes have over the years. But Fulbright now explains his sponsorship and defense of the resolution as an aberration induced by the Johnson administration's lies about alleged North Vietnamese attacks on American ships in the Gulf, an explanation that rests upon a tortured interpretation of the record. Intercepted messages clearly show that the attacks were ordered.

**Fulbright's Process**  
It is fascinating to trace the twists and turns of Fulbright's thinking about foreign policy and the manner of its formulation. It is important, too, because Congress and the public opinion it reflects have twisted and turned with him, and more slowly. He has been a weathervane if not a bellwether.

Ten years ago, in a lecture at Cornell, later printed in the *Cornell Quarterly*, Fulbright argued for expansion of presidential authority to conduct foreign affairs with a minimum of interference from Congress.

"It is my contention," he lectured, "that for the existing requirement of foreign policy, we [Congress] have hobbled the President by too rigidly a grant of power."

The world of the 1970s is not very different from the world of the 1960s but Fulbright now wants to make Congress's grant of power to the President far more rigidly than it has been. So do others who agreed with him ten years ago. What has intervened, what has made the difference is, of course, the Vietnamese experience. Had that war been quickly and easily won, as Congress expected it to be when it started, there would be no clamor for curtailment of presidential powers. Indeed Fulbright might still be advocating their expansion.

In 1964, Fulbright foresaw that the United States either would have to train and equip the South Vietnamese to defend themselves or to expand the conflict by intensified intervention. Pending a decision about the alternative to be adopted, he said, the United States had no choice but to "support the South Vietnamese Army and government by the most effective means available . . . to fulfill its obligations and to fulfill its commitments . . ."

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Since then frustration has worn down the public and Congress. And something has happened to Fulbright. Last year he made a speech that contained no mention of obligations or commitments. He said it made no difference to the United States or to the people of Indochina who ruled "these small and backward lands." He demanded that the United States give up "the untenable dream of an anti-Communist government in Saigon."

Within a period of five years he had not only changed his mind; he had changed his concept of America's place in the world and of the proper international arrangements for keeping it.

Then speaking last week to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Fulbright conceded that Congress is "slow-moving and sometimes inefficient" but he said he didn't deplore this because "a legislative body's accomplishments consist as much in what it prevents as it does in what it enacts." In other words, if it doesn't do much of anything it will make no bad mistakes. If it will now force the President to abandon Vietnam and assert the power to prevent future Vietnamese, as well as lesser adventures, it will be doing what it does best.

The trouble is that what it does best won't solve the problems of the 1970s either at home or abroad. It won't be enough to avoid mistakes. The worst effect of Vietnam may be that it has anesthetized U.S. government.

A crude form of today's "Vietnamization" was designed by the British, who armed both native tribes and collaborationist Boers. The latter, known as Huns O'pers (hands uppers), came mostly from Britain's Cape Colony, where many farmers were Afrikaners. The Boers sneered at the latter and complained of the former, saying: "The Kaffir tribes within and without the frontiers of the ter-

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## Foreign Affairs

## The African Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—Britain's equivalent of Vietnam was fought here in South Africa 70 years ago. The cruel Boer War ruined the British reputation for international morality, lost the respect of foreign friends for a considerable period, and stirred up a hornet's nest of political opposition at home.

As has been written by the South African-born president emeritus of Rochester University, Prof. Cornelius Willems de Kiewiet: "Vietnam has done to the United States what the Boer War did to Great Britain at the beginning of the century. It has exposed the limitations of American power and involvement in the world. After winning what proved to be an ephemeral victory, Britain managed for a time to recover its prestige as a superpower, but World War I and, ultimately, World War II destroyed such status for good. The Africans, earlier known as Boers or farmers, gained political power, turned South Africa into an independent republic and withdrew that republic from the Commonwealth that lingered on as the British Empire's ghost."

**Aims Questioned**  
The announced aims of Britain were noble but were disbelieved increasingly by opponents of the war. The official goal was to safeguard the natives (blacks) political future, but this matter was apparently shelved, increasing doubts about London's sincerity. That was the period when Rudyard Kipling addressed to the U.S.A. his pompous sermon asking it to take up "the white man's burden," although the last only reward would be the "blame of those ye better" and the "hale of those ye guard." When President Theodore Roosevelt received a copy of this he described it as "rather poor poetry but good sense."

The war's real objective was to support the pro-British segment of the Transvaal which the Boers wished to dominate. London insisted the war was being fought for equality. The Boers said it was being fought for liberty. The black majority gained neither. The actual technique of fighting was as "voluntary" in character as the military terms as the techniques of fighting in Vietnam are today. The Boers used a version of swift guerrilla tactics with mounted commands appearing and disappearing on the flanks of regular British units. The British replied with a "scorched earth" policy that might be compared with defoliation practiced later in Vietnam. They also placed suspect families in what were, for the first time, called by the ominous name of "concentration camps."

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ritory of the two Boer republics are mostly armed, and are taking part in the war against us, and through the commissioning of murders, and all sorts of cruelties have caused an unbearable condition of affairs in many districts."

To gain public support, the London government launched an intense propaganda campaign. According to a contemporary history book, the British people believed the Boer War "a savage in his habits . . . a cruel slave-driver, cunning, shifty, unclean, lazy and unprogressive."

Only after winning the war did the British decide to regain the upper hand in politics and a Liberal government restored self-government to the South African republic. The Liberals had already been in the forefront of protests against Lord Kitchener's scorched-earth and concentration-camp policies. The consequences of this nasty conflict were paradoxical. The British became rather pro-Boer but the Boers, now called Afrikaners, defeated the British. By political means, they eventually transformed their defeat into victory. The Boers who are today dominated by the Afrikaners.

Although the limits of British power had been brutally exposed and although Britain made many foreign enemies, the nation was able to reassemble its forces and to take a lead in the Allied coalition that won World War II. "Incidentally," defeating the pro-Nazi German Kaiser. Finally, although it was the English liberals who sympathized with the Boers, opposed atrocities and transformed conquest into a generous settlement, the very word "liberal" is considered pejorative by the rulers of today's Boer-run Republic of South Africa.

**Letters**  
**Hain's Flight**  
Your photograph (April 25) of the populace of Port-au-Prince weeping over the body of Duvalier may puzzle some readers. They may only recall the photographs from Santo Domingo that you published in 1961 after the assassination of Trujillo. Trujillo had "saved" the nation after the hurricane of 1930. Now that Duvalier is dead, he is remembered as the paladin who took the power from the tiny mulatto elite and gave it to the blacks. The real reason is again likely to take several months, but it will come none the less. For what is the cause of the weeping of Duvalier? It is not pity for Duvalier, and suffering beyond all power of words to describe.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE  
Paris.

**Safety Cars**  
Your front-page story, today's date (April 25), for which sake I let get this safety car, followed before it's too late. The immortal antics who will be driving them will kill us all.

D. A. YERRILL  
Monte Carlo.

## Watching a Watcher

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Almost everything depends on the degree of Chinese fear of Soviet aggression, because that is the real source of the recent change of Chinese Communist policy. But the wisest of our government's China-watchers think it is a tempting long-shot bet that there will be state relations between the United States and Communist China before the 1972 election.

The phrase "long-shot" needs a bit of emphasis. This is because President Nixon is still mulling over every aspect of the brand new situation created by Peking's radically novel overtures to the United States. But he has made at least two firm decisions, and these will make further progress heavily dependent on Peking's anxiety for progress.

The President's first decision is not to stand for (or at least passively put up with) the expulsion of the Taiwan government from the United Nations, in order to make room for the Peking government. And the second decision is not to sacrifice relations with the Taiwan government, as the French and Canadians both did, in order to enjoy relations with the Peking government.

It will seem strange to several Democratic presidential candidates. But it is also a fact that nothing is more disadvantageous in Asia, particularly including the world's third power, Japan, than to seem a weak, disloyal and treacherous ally. For the New Left in this country, treachery to allies has become a kind of mystique. But that is not the Asian view.

For that very good reason, the Taiwan government will not be publicly abandoned by the U.S. government—or rather, it will not be abandoned unless adoption of what amounts to a two-China policy constitutes abandonment. A two-China policy, in the UN and also in the matter of state relations, is probably what lies ahead. The outcome will therefore be determined by Peking's response to a two-China policy, very politely conducted. And this will surely depend, in turn, on the degree of Peking's anxiety about future Soviet actions.

This will no doubt sound very hard-nosed—to precisely the same people who warned about a Chinese Communist military reaction to the invasion of Laos. The real Chinese Communist reaction was what has been christened ping-pong diplomacy. The contrast between the solemn warnings and what the Chinese Communists actually did is comic as well as depressing.

The realistic situation is rather simple, measured by the odds that has to be got over, sooner or later, is further rationalization of trade relations between Communist China and the United States. If the President is wise, he will seize this opportunity to sweep away the outmoded 95 percent of all our restrictions on trade with all the Communist countries, including the Soviet Union.

Military exports, in the strict sense, still need to be licensed for obvious reasons. But for the rest, there is no reason at all to cheat American exporters of the large profits which instead go to West German, Japanese and other exporters.

Trade is a hurdle for U.S.-Chinese Communist relations because the Chinese Communists will surely want equal treatment at a minimum, with everyone else. The Pentagon is so opposed to this day, that a question of exporting heavy-truck engines for Chinese use recently has to go to the President himself. But the Pentagon can be given orders.

The President's unwillingness to move beyond a two-China policy is a much higher hurdle. The point is, quite simply, that until the present a two-China policy had been just as much abhorred in Peking as in Taipei.

With regard to the UN, three steps are likely. First, the United States will seek to coordinate its own policy very closely with the policy of Japan. Second, the United States will not make the usual vast effort to prevent Chinese Communist admission to the UN, if this is on a two-China basis. But third, the United States will use its full influence to prevent the more drastic step—expulsion of Taiwan's representatives to admit the representatives of Peking.

This makes good sense, although what Taiwan and Peking will do about it, no one can tell as yet. Finally, if the UN hurdle is cleared this fall, there will be the final hurdle of state relations. The Chinese Communist solicitude to widen internal relations clearly means that Peking wants state relations.

The question then is whether Peking wants state relations badly enough to allow the question of Taiwan to be passed over in silence. Nixon will not betray Taiwan and go on his belly to Peking, as the French did, and the Canadians did. Even more than the UN, therefore, this question will be an exact measure of Peking's apprehensiveness about Moscow.



## PARIS THEATER

## Dhéry on the Boards

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 27.—Robert Dhéry's "La Plume de Ma Tante," an anthology of material from his Parisian revue, enjoyed immense success in London, spent two years on Broadway and toured the United States for another year. The film that followed, "La Belle Américaine," a slapstick diversion about a humble Frenchman and his magnificent American aunt, was a transatlantic triumph, too.

Now Dhéry has returned to the Paris boards and it is a pleasure to report that you will find his imagination at its most engaging and most fertile in his latest vehicle, a musical, "Vos Gueules les Mouettes!" (Shut Up, Sea-Geese, which has opened at the Théâtre des Variétés).

It's getting, evoked by some ingenious scenery, is a picturesque fishing island off the Brittany coast and its libretto centers about the reluctance of the fishermen to go to sea when the fidelity of one of their wives is discovered. Dhéry, the light-house keeper, is appointed to keep an eye on the grass widows during their husbands' absence. Peering through his telescope, he sees a strange sailor and his own wife disappearing into his house. He despairs his post in panic and the confused lighthouse signals bring a shipload of hippies, bound for a pop festival on a Channel isle, to port. The resulting imbroglio has been realized with characteristic Dhéryesque success.

It is an entertainment of

A large company performs the handsome spectacle with contagious fun. Roger Gard, Robert Cartel, Colette Brosset (as the lighthouse keeper's mate), Jacques Legras (as the parish priest), Tola Kourout (as a black fisherman), Nicole Nancel, Thallé Fruges and, of course, Dhéry himself, leading the carnival in which Breton folk dress and flower people's wardrobes flash brightly against the atmospheric decor of André Lavasseur.

"Le Borgne Est Roi," Celine Zins's adaptation of the Carlos Fuentes play, is the fourth production at the Espace-Pierre Cardin since Christmas, a fact that invites speculation.

It is obviously the intention of Cardin and his managing director, Jean de Riquier, to establish a playhouse devoted to the avant-garde, an ambition that should enlist the sympathy of all intelligent playgoers. The avant-garde, however, has—in ratio—as many bad plays as any other form



Colette Brosset and Robert Dhéry, who appear in "Vos Gueules les Mouettes," a musical at Théâtre des Variétés.

of theater, and the Espace season opened with a sorry sample of the school and followed it with another. Victor Garcia's production of "Les Bonnes"—which came third—so distorted the Genet text that its basic power evaporated. "Le Borgne Est Roi" is relatively the best of the Espace items to date, but it is inferior to many avant-garde offerings seen elsewhere in Paris during this season.

## Abandoned

One hesitates to recount what occurs in "Le Borgne Est Roi" for it is extremely difficult to find any meaning. A temporarily abandoned wife lives in a gloomy office. Her one-eyed husband has gone off to gamble at the casinos, leaving her in the company of a talkative valet. The lady and the valet may be totally blind, though each is unaware of the other's affliction. They engage in an interminable discussion, write and gabble during much of the first act. A program note suggests that they may be Maximilian and Charlotte in Mexico. They might also be Mutt and Jeff.

Act Two finds the husband returned (though he is actually the valet's horn of goat). A war has now broken out and we seem to be in the midst of air raids. The one-eyed husband is a far-seeker

visionary, the hope of humanity, but he is executed suddenly by a band of rebels and the institution may be that the world is now in complete darkness.

## Double Casting

Maria Casares is the lady, Donata, and Sami Frey enacts both the domestic and the duke, this double casting, one suspects, being an innovation of the director, Jorge Kabbili.

If physical agitation constituted histrionic genius, Miss Casares would be Sarah Bernhardt and Mr. Frey at least Sir Herbert Beerhohn. True, alas, despite their all-out efforts, their mad ravings, the violence with which they hurl themselves about, and their duel with white walking sticks, their realistic stumbles and resounding falls, they remain just two well-meaning and enormously lively players trying frantically to find their parts, in this quest they do everything but turn cartwheels.

But could even the Lunts have done more with such roles? The answer is yes. The Lunts—or any other resourceful stage couple—would have performed on acting duct and given a show within the show. The Casares-Frey team, instead of using of their considerable talents, seek in vain to embody characters that have the substance of steam.

## MUSIC IN FRANCE

## Perfection, With Heart, From Boston

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 27.—Too bad the concert last night by the Boston Symphony Chamber Players in the aristocratic confines of the Château de La Muette could not, by some engineering miracle, have been shared by the 2,500-plus who cheered the final concert of the full orchestra's European tour

Saturday in the vast space of the Théâtre National Populaire.

For one thing, they played a more representative group of works than the Mahler-dominated program Saturday, passing from Mozart to Beethoven by way of something brought from home, Walter Piston's deftly tailored and appealing quintet for wind instruments, and the sardonic, jazzy idiom of the instrumental suite from Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat."

For another, listening to these 12 players making music with and for each other would finally have dismantled the persistent notion that the great American orchestras are sound machines of heartless perfection. The perfection was there, all right, but inseparable from the music's inner impulse.

The Chamber Players are the first desks of the Boston Symphony—the remainder is the Bos-

ton Pops, now headed home for its traditional season on the banks of the Charles River while the smaller group stays in Europe for a while.

## Concertmaster

First among this group of peers is the orchestra's concertmaster, Joseph Silverstein, whose violin tone has much in common with his name and who seems to maintain whatever outward communication is necessary with a face in perpetuum mobile.

The finely poised flute-playing of Doriot Anthony Dwyer was better served by Mozart's quartet (K. 285) than by the Bach Suite No. 2 that got a little bit lost in the TNP Saturday.

And in the Beethoven Septet (Opus 20), not only was the blend of strings and winds beyond praise, but so was the blend among the winds themselves—Harold Wright's clarinet.

Sherman Wall's bassoon and David Ochanian's horn (deputizing for the ill James Stagliano). It did not detract a bit from this final piece on the program to remember that its first performance took place in just such surroundings—a musical soirée in Prince Schwarzenberg's town house in Vienna in 1800, and that the work was one of Beethoven's early and lasting successes.

Last night it was a benefit for the American Library in Paris. And while we are naming names, let's include the rest of this squad of aristocrats of orchestral musicians—violinist Burton Pine, cellist Jules Eskin, oboist Ralph Gomberg, trumpeter Armando Ghislaia, trombonist William Gibson, bass fiddler Henry Portnoi and timpanist Everett Firth. They play again at Royaumont May 1, in Montpellier May 8 and in Bordeaux May 8.

## Cannes Festival Rejected Entry, Russians Say

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union will not participate in the international film festival at Cannes this year following the rejection, for the third successive time, of a Soviet entry, motion-picture sources said today.

The film submitted this year and blackballed by the directors of the festival, which starts May 12, is "Beg" ("Flight"), a civil-war feature based on a play by Alexander Bulgakov, Russia's most famous dramatist.

It is the story of the rout of the White Army by the Red Army and their tragic plight in Turkish and French exile.

A director of the Cannes Festival was reported to have advised the Soviet film sponsors that to display "Beg" at Cannes would not serve the interests of either Soviet or French cinematography. No other explanation was given.

The rejection has led to the resignation from the Cannes jury of Gregory Chukrai, the Soviet film director, and to a protest letter to the festival organizers from Sergei Yutkevich, a renowned film director and scenarist.

## U.K. Scientists Find Roman Pottery Center

OXFORD, England, April 27 (UPI).—Archaeologists said today that they have stumbled on what appears to be an important ancient Roman pottery-making center on the grounds of Churchill Hospital in Oxford.

Preliminary excavations have yielded about six sacksful of pottery from Roman Britain.

Some of it is in large pieces, "as large as half a bowl in one case," said Christopher Young, the Oxford postgraduate student who is directing the dig.

One kiln has already been uncovered and another located.

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## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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COLUMBIA PICTURES Presents a BBS Production  
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**ERMITAGE ORIGINAL VERSION**  
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**SOLDIER BLUE**  
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FILM DE LOUIS MALLE  
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JULIENNE KARL - CHARLIE PARKER  
égaleme au CYRANO-VERSAILLES

## Music in London

## It Takes Two to Sing 'Norma'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The conventional notion of "Norma" as a vehicle for a great dramatic soprano is erroneous. It takes two great singers to make a "Norma." And at the Royal Festival Hall last night, we had them: Montserrat Caballé and Fiorenza Cossotto. It was a night to remember.

One thinks of "Norma," of course, in terms of the famous Normans: Pasts, Grist, Ponselle, Cigna, Milanov and Callas. But it is more judicious to think of it in terms of pairs: Pasts and Grist (in the original production); Ponselle and Marian Telva; Cigna and Bruna Castagna; Milanov and Castagna, and Callas and Giulietta Simionata.

So exacting are the roles of Norma and Adalgisa that satisfactory pairs run about one to a generation. It is curious that now when the general standard of opera singing is not reckoned to be high, we should be privileged to rejoice in two. Joan Sutherland and Marilyn Horne have been the toast of opera buffis for several seasons. And now we have Caballé and Cossotto.

We have, in fact, rather more than that. The husbands of Sutherland and Horne are both



Montserrat Caballé... memorable "Norma."

conductors. Caballé's and Cossotto's husbands are singers, and both were on hand, last night, rendering appropriately stalwart support, Caballé's Bernabe Martí as Pollione and Cossotto's Ivo Vinco as Oroveso.

Cossotto is a veteran Adalgisa (she was also a Callas partner), but Caballé sang her first Norma only a few months ago, in her native Barcelona. No one already famed with her Lucrezia Borgia could be surprised that she sings it as to the manner born. This is already one of the great Normas, and it will improve with repetition.

Last night's capacity audience had come with only one purpose

in mind: To hear these two fine singers in music designed to bring out all that is most admirable in their art. It paid high prices for the pleasure, and it got its money's worth. There was cheering, a standing ovation and even an encore. In London!

The triumph was achieved under adverse circumstances. This was a concert presentation, with the principals singing from behind, and only slightly above, the New Philharmonia Orchestra. They were framed by a tasteful, and tastefully lighted, druidic setting. But it was a problematical disposition, especially in the Royal Festival Hall, whose acoustics are flattering to orchestras, but unfriendly to voices.

But thanks to the wonderfully attentive and considerate management of the orchestra by Carlo Felice Cillario, and to the fastidious playing of the orchestra itself, the physical handicaps were surmounted. The great arias and duets came through—and went over.

What more could one ask? That's easy: The same thing in a proper production in an opera house. But one is grateful for favors, large or small; and to hear Caballé and Cossotto together in "Norma" is no small favor.

## Music in Germany

## Call It Anything But Opera

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG.—Mauricio Kagel, the 40-year-old Cologne-based Argentine avant-gardist, wrote his new work "Staatstheater" on commission from the Hamburg State Opera, but he carefully calls it not an opera but a "scene composition." Among the outraged opera-lovers who comprised perhaps half the opening-night audience undoubtedly called it a number of other things. Surely nothing even vaguely resembling it has ever taken place in any opera house in the world, past or present.

In spite of his comparative youth, Kagel has loomed large on the European avant-garde scene for quite a while. Ten or 15 years ago, in Darmstadt, a work of his attracted attention by enlisting the improbable collaboration of a pianist, who abused the keyboard of a tidless concert grand, and a percussionist, who stood in the curve of the piano and belabored the strings, the case, and the metal frame with an extensive array of drumsticks laid out like torture instruments on a conductor's music-stand at his elbow.

From such relatively conservative instrumental works, Kagel subsequently branched out into what those really up on their avant-garde vocabulary describe as instrumental theater. Such stage works as "Sur Scene" and a number of films—most of them made for Cologne television, most notably last year's Beethoven homage called "Ludwig Van"—have earned him a special place among the farther-out present-day music practitioners. If his colleagues in general tend to regard themselves and their work with almost owl-like solemnity, Kagel

admittedly wants his auditor-spectators to laugh and have fun.

In "Staatstheater" he carefully dissects opera as most people today know it, pitilessly scrutinizes the fragments for flaws, and then gleefully shows us the fatuousnesses one can find in them without even really half trying. Fourteen elaborately costumed, high-priced soloists perform dead-pan parodies of themselves; since nobody would expect the kind of singer they portray to show any ability either to act or to enunciate, they sit on chairs in a semi-circle and parody their customary roles, singing nonsense syllables instead of text.

Sixty choristers individually perform fragmentary "actions" with the enthusiasm of the understudy given the chance to take over a solo part. A treadmill upstage transports an occasional instrumentalist (most of the Hamburg Opera Orchestra regarded Kagel with undisguised hatred) from side to side while he bows, blows, or strikes one or two random notes. Slight-gags follow one another with the merciless implacability of tractor-bulldozers. It all lasts 85 uninterrupted minutes—ordinarily a very short evening in an opera house, but in this instance an eternity. In spite of a few genuinely amusing ideas, Kagel's inventiveness does not by a long shot justify so extensive or so ambitious an evening.

Can you, one might ask, really call this sort of thing music? John Cage, the guru of this genus, may have provided the answer when he said, in essence, "If you don't want to call it music, call it something else, whatever you like." The premiere audiences did, viva voce. As one tuxedoed gentleman called out loud and clear: "Schüsse, Mensch!"



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## Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated May 27, 1970, there has been selected for redemption on May 28, 1971, through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$2,500,000 principal amount of Ente Nazionale Per L'Energia Elettrica (ENEL) Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980. The following are the serial numbers of the Loan Notes which will be redeemed, in whole or in part:

Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
22 698	2100	2730	3313	4027	4703	5346	5978
53 723	1383	2130	2743	3313	4151	4740	5302
120 738	1412	2132	2749	3412	4174	4880	5478
131 864	1440	2240	2842	3486	4268	4948	5512
133 911	1480	2292	2942	3512	4308	5012	5612
265 950	1570	2325	2970	3562	4307	5056	5623
333 1000	1668	2380	3062	3623	4341	5084	5656
363 1029	1758	2389	3030	3643	4394	5181	5708
386 1031	1822	2446	3074	3714	4438	5236	5758
449 1111	1867	2511	3075	3774	4521	5314	5818
467 1150	1908	2561	3110	3810	4584	5384	5868
549 1177	2023	2819	3201	3882	4648	5454	5910
608 1285	2046	3267	3331	4379	5276	5926	6223
628 1304	2069	3268	3389	4623	5277	5926	6223

Loan Notes in the principal amount of \$10,000 bearing the prefix X and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
1 1000	418	1000	893	1000	1334	1000	1772
2 1000	426	1000	905	1000	1338	1000	1778
3 1000	432	1000	910	1000	1341	1000	1783
4 1000	438	1000	916	1000	1345	1000	1788
5 1000	445	1000	923	1000	1349	1000	1793
6 1000	452	1000	930	1000	1353	1000	1798
7 1000	459	1000	937	1000	1357	1000	1803
8 1000	466	1000	944	1000	1361	1000	1808
9 1000	473	1000	951	1000	1365	1000	1813
10 1000	480	1000	958	1000	1369	1000	1818
11 1000	487	1000	965	1000	1373	1000	1823
12 1000	494	1000	972	1000	1377	1000	1828
13 1000	501	1000	979	1000	1381	1000	1833
14 1000	508	1000	986	1000	1385	1000	1838
15 1000	515	1000	993	1000	1389	1000	1843
16 1000	522	1000	1000	1000	1393	1000	1848
17 1000	529	1000	1007	1000	1397	1000	1853
18 1000	536	1000	1014	1000	1401	1000	1858
19 1000	543	1000	1021	1000	1405	1000	1863
20 1000	550	1000	1028	1000	1409	1000	1868
21 1000	557	1000	1035	1000	1413	1000	1873
22 1000	564	1000	1042	1000	1417	1000	1878
23 1000	571	1000	1049	1000	1421	1000	1883
24 1000	578	1000	1056	1000	1425	1000	1888
25 1000	585	1000	1063	1000	1429	1000	1893
26 1000	592	1000	1070	1000	1433	1000	1898
27 1000	599	1000	1077	1000	1437	1000	1903
28 1000	606	1000	1084	1000	1441	1000	1908
29 1000	613	1000	1091	1000	1445	1000	1913
30 1000	620	1000	1098	1000	1449	1000	1918
31 1000	627	1000	1105	1000	1453	1000	1923
32 1000	634	1000	1112	1000	1457	1000	1928
33 1000	641	1000	1119	1000	1461	1000	1933
34 1000	648	1000	1126	1000	1465	1000	1938
35 1000	655	1000	1133	1000	1469	1000	1943
36 1000	662	1000	1140	1000	1473	1000	1948
37 1000	669	1000	1147	1000	1477	1000	1953
38 1000	676	1000	1154	1000	1481	1000	1958
39 1000	683	1000	1161	1000	1485	1000	1963
40 1000	690	1000	1168	1000	1489	1000	1968
41 1000	697	1000	1175	1000	1493	1000	1973
42 1000	704	1000	1182	1000	1497	1000	1978
43 1000	711	1000	1189	1000	1501	1000	1983
44 1000	718	1000	1196	1000	1505	1000	1988
45 1000	725	1000	1203	1000	1509	1000	1993
46 1000	732	1000	1210	1000	1513	1000	1998
47 1000	739	1000	1217	1000	1517	1000	2003
48 1000	746	1000	1224	1000	1521	1000	2008
49 1000	753	1000	1231	1000	1525	1000	2013
50 1000	760	1000	1238	1000	1529	1000	2018
51 1000	767	1000	1245	1000	1533	1000	2023
52 1000	774	1000	1252	1000	1537	1000	2028
53 1000	781	1000	1259	1000	1541	1000	2033
54 1000	788	1000	1266	1000	1545	1000	2038
55 1000	795	1000	1273	1000	1549	1000	2043
56 1000	802	1000	1280	1000	1553	1000	2048
57 1000	809	1000	1287	1000	1557	1000	2053
58 1000	816	1000	1294	1000	1561	1000	2058
59 1000	823	1000	1301	1000	1565	1000	2063
60 1000	830	1000	1308	1000	1569	1000	2068
61 1000	837	1000	1315	1000	1573	1000	2073
62 1000	844	1000	1322	1000	1577	1000	2078
63 1000	851	1000	1329	1000	1581	1000	2083
64 1000	858	1000	1336	1000	1585	1000	2088
65 1000	865	1000	1343	1000	1589	1000	2093
66 1000	872	1000	1350	1000	1593	1000	2098
67 1000	879	1000	1357	1000	1597	1000	2103
68 1000	886	1000	1364	1000	1601	1000	2108
69 1000	893	1000	1371	1000	1605	1000	2113
70 1000	900	1000	1378	1000	1609	1000	2118
71 1000	907	1000	1385	1000	1613	1000	2123
72 1000	914	1000	1392	1000	1617	1000	2128
73 1000	921	1000	1399	1000	1621	1000	2133
74 1000	928	1000	1406	1000	1625	1000	2138
75 1000	935	1000	1413	1000	1629	1000	2143
76 1000	942	1000	1420	1000	1633	1000	2148
77 1000	949	1000	1427	1000	1637	1000	2153
78 1000	956	1000	1434	1000	1641	1000	2158
79 1000	963	1000	1441	1000	1645	1000	2163
80 1000	970	1000	1448	1000	1649	1000	2168
81 1000	977	1000	1455	1000	1653	1000	2173
82 1000	984	1000	1462	1000	1657	1000	2178
83 1000	991	1000	1469	1000	1661	1000	2183
84 1000	998	1000	1476	1000	1665	1000	2188
85 1000	1005	1000	1483	1000	1669	1000	2193
86 1000	1012	1000	1490	1000	1673	1000	2198
87 1000	1019	1000	1497	1000	1677	1000	2203
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91 1000	1047	1000	1525	1000	1693	1000	2223
92 1000	1054	1000	1532	1000	1697	1000	2228
93 1000	1061	1000	1539	1000	1701	1000	2233
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99 1000	1103	1000	1581	1000	1725	1000	2263
100 1000	1110	1000	1588	1000	1729	1000	2268

Loan Notes in the principal amount of \$100,000 bearing the prefix C and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
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2 2000	39	4000	180	3000	294	5000	584
3 2000	50	4000	181	3000	295	5000	585
4 2000	61	4000	182	2000	297	1000	586
5 2000	72	3000	183	2000	298	1000	587
6 2000	83	3000	184	2000	299	1000	588
7 2000	94	3000	185	1000	300	2000	589
8 2000	105	3000	186	1000	301	2000	590
9 2000	116	3000	187	1000	302	2000	591
10 2000	127	3000	188	1000	303	2000	592
11 2000	138	3000	189	1000	304	2000	593
12 2000	149	3000	190	1000	305	2000	594
13 2000	160	3000	191	3000	306	2000	595
14 2000	171	3000	192	1000	306	2000	596
15 2000	182	3000	193	1000	307	2000	597
16 2000	193	3000	194	2000	308	6000	598
17 2000	204	1000	195	2000	309	6000	599
18 2000	215	1000	196	2000	310	1000	598
19 2000	226	1000	197	2000	311	1000	599
20 2000	237	1000	198	2000	312	4000	600
21 2000	248	1000	199	2000	313	4000	601
22 2000	259	1000	200	1000	321	4000	602
23 2000	270	5000	201	1000	322	4000	603
24 2000	281	5000	202	1000	323	4000	604
25 2000	292	5000	203	1000	324	4000	605
26 2000	303	5000	204	1000	325	4000	606
27 2000	314	5000	205	1000	326	4000	607
28 2000	325	5000	206	1000	327	4000	608
29 2000	336	5000	207	1000	328	4000	609
30 2000	347	5000	208	1000	329	4000	610
31 2000	358	5000	209	1000	330	4000	611
32 2000	369	5000	210	1000	331	4000	612
33 2000	380	5000	211	1000	332	5000	613
34 2000	391	5000	212	1000	333	5000	614
35 2000	402	5000	213	1000	334	5000	615
36 2000	413	5000	214	1000	335	5000	616
37 2000	424	5000	215	1000	336	5000	617
38 2000	435	5000	216	1000	337	5000	618
39 2000	446	5000	217	1000	338	5000	619
40 2000	457	5000	218	1000	339	5000	620
41 2000	468	5000	219	1000	340	5000	621
42 2000	479	5000	220	1000	341	5000	622
43 2000	490	5000	221	1000	342	5000	623
44 2000	501	5000	222	1000	343	5000	624
45 2000	512	5000	223	1000	344	5000	625
46 2000	523	5000	224	1000	345	5000	626
47 2000	534	5000	225	1000	346	5000	627
48 2000	545	5000	226	1000	347	5000	628
49 2000	556	5000	227	1000	348	5000	629
50 2000	567	5000	228	1000	349	5000	630
51 2000	578	5000	229	1000	350	5000	631
52 2000	589	5000	230	1000	351	1000	632
53 2000	600	5000	231	1000	352	1000	633
54 2000	611	5000	232	1000	353	1000	634
55 2000	622	5000	233	1000	354	1000	635
56 2000	633	5000	234	1000	355	1000	636
57 2000	644	5000	235	1000	356	1000	637
58 2000	655	5000	236	1000	357	1000	638
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60 2000	677	5000	238	1000	359	2000	640
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63 2000	710	5000	241	1000	362	2000	643
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65 2000	732	5000	243	1000	364	2000	645
66 2000	743	5000	244	1000	365	2000	646
67 2000	754	5000	245	1000	366	2000	647
68 2000	765	5000	246	1000	367	2000	648
69 2000	776	5000	247	1000	368	2000	649
70 2000	787	5000	248	1000	369	2000	650
71 2000	798	5000	249	1000	370	2000	651
72 2000	809	5000	250	1000	371	2000	652
73 2000	820	5000	251	1000	372	2000	653
74 2000	831	5000	252	1000	373	2000	654
75 2000	842	5000	253	1000	374	2000	655
76 2000	853	5000	254	1000	375	2000	656
77 2000	864	5000	255	1000	376	2000	657
78 2000	875	5000	256	1000	377	2000	658
79 2000	886	5000	257	1000	378	2000	659
80 2000	897	5000	258	1000	379	2000	660
81 2000	908	5000	259	1000	380	2000	661
82 2000	919	5000	260	1000	381	2000	662
83 2000	930	5000	261	1000	382	2000	663
84 2000	941	5000	262	1000	383	2000	664
85 2000	952	5000	263	1000	384	2000	665
86 2000	963	5000	264	1000	385	2000	666
87 2000	974	5000	265	1000	386	2000	667
88 2000	985	5000	266	1000	387	2000	668
89 2000	996	5000	267	1000	388	2000	669
90 2000	1007	5000	268	1000	389	2000	670
91 2000	1018	5000	269	1000	390	2000	671
92 2000	1029	5000	270	1000	391	2000	672
93 2000	1040	5000	271	1000	392	2000	673
94 2000	1051	5000	272	1000	393	2000	674
95 2000	1062	5000	273	1000	394	2000	675
96 2000	1073	5000	274	1000	395	2000	676
97 2000	1084	5000	275	1000	396	2000	677
98 2000	1095	5000	276	1000	397	2000	678
99 2000	1106	5000	277	1000	398	2000	679
100 2000	1117	5000	278	1000	399	2000	680



السوق العربي

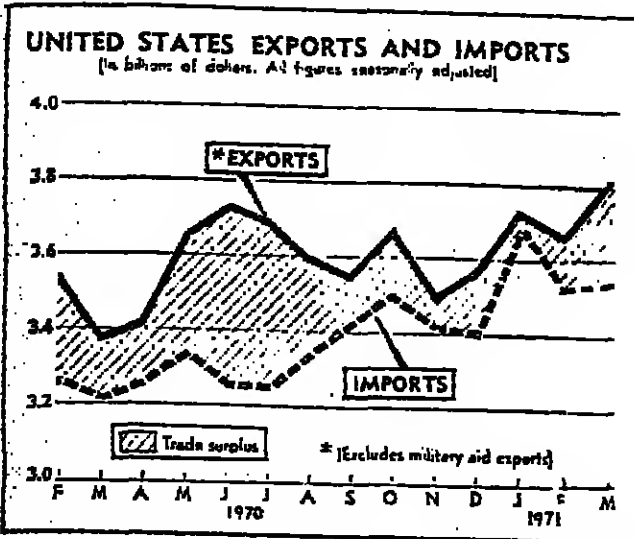
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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1971

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**March U.S. Trade Surplus Is Highest Since August**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The U.S. trade surplus widened to its seasonally adjusted \$245.4 million in March from \$133.3 million in February, the Commerce Department reported today.

It was the largest monthly surplus since the \$248.2 million figure of August, 1970.

Despite the improvement, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold C. Penser cautioned that the 1971 results will be less favorable than last year's \$2.7 billion surplus.

Quarterly Breakdown  
The first-quarter surplus was a seasonally adjusted \$450.8 million, compared with a surplus of \$502.2 million in the comparable 1970 period.

Exports for the quarter were \$11,240 billion, compared with \$10,323 billion last year. Imports totaled \$10,810 billion, compared with \$9,719 billion.

Mr. Penser said first-quarter exports were heavily influenced by shipments of automobiles and parts to Canada following the strike at General Motors. First-quarter imports were strongly affected by consumer goods, particularly from Canada and Japan, he noted.

U.S. exports rose 3.4 percent last month to \$3,315 billion after declining 1.2 percent in February to \$3,269 billion.

**Germans Seen Moving Heavily In Dollar Market**

FRANKFURT, April 27 (AP)—The Bundesbank has bought about \$500 million in three-month forward money in an effort to support the dollar, foreign exchange dealers here estimated today.

They said about \$750 million in forward money has been bought by the Bundesbank this week.

The dollar closed at 3.6353 marks, up from the fixing price of 3.6351, but down from the 3.6360 opening.

Some dealers said the present pressure merely reflects what much of the market has believed for a long time—that the dollar is overvalued and that this basic trend has once again become visible.

**IMF Planning Sale of Gold**

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund said today it is selling \$304.3 million worth of gold to replenish its holdings of foreign currencies.

The total replenishment, in the currencies of 14 countries, is equivalent to \$320 million, three countries having exercised their option to receive special drawing rights (SDRs) totaling \$56.7 million in sale of gold.

The fund declined to identify the countries drawing SDRs.

IAP-Dow Jones reported the Italian Treasury Ministry said Italy was one of the countries that took SDRs instead of gold. The total was \$5.3 million, as announced by the IMF.

**U.K. Output Index Up**

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of industrial production in January was 125.7, up from 122.5 in the previous year and 124.9 in December 1969, equals 100, the Central Statistical Office said today.

**General Motors Profits Leap 75.3%**

DETROIT, April 27.—General Motors Corp., recovering from its strike-scarred final two quarters last year, reported today a 75.3 percent leap in first-quarter profits from the year-ago 1970.

Sales, up 38.3 percent, were the highest for any quarter in the company's history.

Officials said the rebound reflected increased production and retooling of inventories following the ten-week strike late last year.

GM earned \$610 million, or \$2.12 a share, on sales of \$7.2 billion in the latest quarter, up from \$348 million, or \$1.21 a share, on sales of \$5.6 billion in the like 1970 quarter.

In the last two quarters last year, GM lost \$212 million, although it reported a profit of \$809 million for the year.

The strike curbed a build-up of deferred demand for GM products, the company said, and this, coupled with rising consumer demand, was reflected in a

**Credit Erases Boeing's Net**

higher rate of retail sales than in the 1970 quarter.

"The retail market continues to show increasing strength," GM officials said. They noted that major economic indicators have shown signs of improvement "and there are indications of a resurgence in demand."

First-quarter earnings were the second highest, trailing 1965 net income of \$255 million when GM also was recovering from the effects of a strike.

However, this year's results exceeded expectations of most industry analysts.

GM's profit margin for the first quarter widened to 7.3 from 6.2 percent a year earlier.

Net working capital, which was drained during last autumn's strike, improved in the first quarter to \$3.5 billion from \$3 billion at year-end. However, the

**But Republic's Income Declines**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The nation's two largest steel mills today reported sharp profit gains, reflecting higher prices and heavy demand caused by the fear of an industry-wide strike later this year.

U.S. Steel Corp. showed a 14.6 percent gain in first-quarter profits despite a fractional decline in sales.

Net income totaled \$40.7 million, or 75 cents a share, on sales of \$1.176 billion, compared to the year-ago quarter's \$35.3 million, or 66 cents a share, on sales of \$1.177 billion.

Officials said that shipments are expected to show a "marked increase in the second quarter and a sharp drop in the third quarter," reflecting "customers' strike-hedge buying." They said buyers would have to work these inventories off, accounting for the expected drop in industry shipments.

First-quarter shipments totaled 5.2 million net tons, compared with 5.3 million in the 1970 period. Raw steel production was 8.4 million net tons, compared with 7.9 million a year ago.

Big Steel's profits for the final 1970 quarter were down 41 percent and for all of last year it showed a 32 percent drop in profits.

**Two Leading Steel Firms Show Sharp Earnings Gain**

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**NYSE Prices Gain Strength; Trade Active**

Market Sustaining More Profit-Taking

By Varian G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged today with alternating waves of speculation and profit-taking, but the main undertone was a steady strength not readily visible in the popular averages.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, for example, added 3.09 to finish at \$47.09 and virtually wiped out yesterday's decline. The blue-chip indicator now hovers less than 2 points below its recent 28-month high.

Volume expanded noticeably—to 21.25 million shares from the previous 18.96 million—shares.

Eastman Kodak ran up 4 3/8 points to 85 3/8, after having dropped 3 5/8 yesterday in response to its report of lower quarterly profits. Polaroid gained 2 1/4 to 93 1/2.

Stocks were set in motion by earnings reports, by forecasts issued at annual meetings and by the alchemy of the market itself.

Natamox soared 8 to 55 7/8 after officials forecast improved profits for the first quarter.

Carborundum rose 4 1/4 to 75 1/2. Earlier, it sold at a peak price of 77 3/4.

But glamour stocks traveled a two-way street in today's boisterous market. Walt Disney Productions plummeted 12 3/8 points to 107 in profit-taking after reaching a record price of 121 7/8.

Airline issues continued to fly high, buoyed by hopes for improvement in passenger traffic in 1972, among other factors. Braniff Airways, at the top of the active roster, rose 1 1/2 to 14 1/4. Eastern Air Lines climbed 1 1/8 to 23 3/8 in heavy trading.

Meanwhile, American Airlines and National Airlines each moved up 1 1/4.

Union Carbide, in a single trade at the market close, gained 2 7/8 to 183 1/4. The company plans to seek government approval to market its new contact lens.

Bausch & Lomb, the glamour issue in the contact-lens group, dropped 3 3/8 to 109 in profit-taking.

Ling-Temco-Vought gained 2 5/8 to 25 3/8 in heavy trading.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were up fractionally in active trading.

**Big U.S. Oil Firms Report Improvement**

NEW YORK, April 27.—First-quarter earnings reports from major U.S. oil companies showed hefty advances in both sales and profits. The figures are a continuation of the pattern set late last year and generally reflect worldwide increases in oil prices.

Among the giants, Texaco showed a 15.3 percent gain in profits on a 14.4 percent increase in sales. Gulf's sales were up 11 percent and income rose 5 percent.

Indiana Standard's revenues were up 9.1 percent while profits gained 11.2 percent.

The biggest gain was scored by Murphy Oil, whose sales rose 23 percent while profits soared 47 percent. The company noted that net in the latest quarter includes a special credit of \$395,000.

Two companies showing declines in profits were Commonwealth Oil, off 23.5 percent despite a 7.6 percent gain in revenue, and Cities Service, whose profits were down 9.1 percent on a sales increase of the same amount.

Cities Service said earnings were hurt by higher costs of wages, materials and interest as well as price weakness in gasoline, copper and petrochemicals.

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Gulf Oil  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 1,754.0 1,578.0  
Profits (millions) 146.2 139.2  
Per Share 0.70 0.67

Marathon Oil  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 291.5 241.1  
Profits (millions) 21.07 18.13  
Per Share 0.71 0.64

Murphy Oil  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 81.4 66.2  
Profits (millions) 36.12 31.96  
Per Share 0.49 0.43

Phillips Petroleum  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 581.3 563.2  
Profits (millions) 36.12 31.96  
Per Share 0.49 0.43

Standard Oil (Indiana)  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 1,238 1,135  
Profits (millions) 95.2 85.6  
Per Share 1.38 1.24

Texas  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 1,886.0 1,651.0  
Profits (millions) 236.78 205.42  
Per Share 0.87 0.75

Cities Service  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 475.0 436.2  
Profits (millions) 34.3 35.5  
Per Share 1.22 1.37

Commonwealth Oil  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 582.2 54.1  
Profits (millions) 2.73 4.68  
Per Share 0.27 0.39

Continental Oil  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 780.5 676.03  
Profits (millions) 37.6 33.0  
Per Share 0.75 0.62

Getty Oil  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 367.3 371.1  
Profits (millions) 31.2 33.1  
Per Share 1.61 1.15

Natl. City Lines  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 62.1 53.2  
Profits (millions) 1.66 0.93  
Per Share 0.77 0.23

National Gypsum  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 81.8 84.2  
Profits (millions) 2.34 1.67  
Per Share 0.14 0.11

Parsons (Ralph M.)  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 108.5 63.2  
Profits (millions) 0.82 0.8  
Per Share 0.37 0.36

Philip Morris  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 412.98 308.7  
Profits (millions) 21.45 15.36  
Per Share 0.77 0.58

Pittston  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 189.2 133.3  
Profits (millions) 15.5 5.04  
Per Share 0.98 0.32

Revere Copper & Brass  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 73.6 90.4  
Profits (millions) 0.99 2.14  
Per Share 0.18 0.38

Sperry & Hutchinson  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 84.1 85.4  
Profits (millions) 7.72 8.22  
Per Share 0.66 0.70

Sterling Drug  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 156.95 146.59  
Profits (millions) 15.51 14.33  
Per Share 0.41 0.38

Times Mirror  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 104.3 101.1  
Profits (millions) 4.83 5.07  
Per Share 0.26 0.50

Union Electric  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 71.5 73.3  
Profits (millions) 10.02 13.06  
Per Share 0.35 0.42

Zenith Radio  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 149.3 138.6  
Profits (millions) 7.87 6.07  
Per Share 0.41 0.32

Allegheny Power System  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 80.0 70.9  
Profits (millions) 12.42 11.06  
Per Share 0.55 0.56

American Smelting  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 182.85 189.42  
Profits (millions) 12.41 31.11  
Per Share 0.46 1.07

Amtel  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 83.5 86.2  
Profits (millions) 3.13 2.77  
Per Share 0.56 0.51

Arvin Industries  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 42.8 55.2  
Profits (millions) 1.31 0.18  
Per Share 0.40 0.07

Banker-Ramsey  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 22.5 61.5  
Profits (millions) 0.32 2.87  
Per Share 0.02 0.21

Burlington Industries  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 42.8 55.2  
Profits (millions) 12.13 1.91  
Per Share 0.46 0.73

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 370.26 307.06  
Profits (millions) 25.35 37.65  
Per Share 0.98 1.44

Burlington Northern  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 238.7 217.1  
Profits (millions) 1.75 0.57  
Per Share 0.11 0.06

Ceco  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 40.4 40.9  
Profits (millions) 1.13 1.03  
Per Share 0.32 0.30

Combustion Engineering  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 200.1 181.45  
Profits (millions) 7.13 6.21  
Per Share 0.70 0.62

Copeland Refrigeration  
Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 37.0 35.2  
Profits (millions) 1.75 1.68  
Per Share 1.15 1.11

First Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 68.7 67.4  
Profits (millions) 2.81 2.6  
Per Share 1.66 1.73

Crane  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 182.3 161.3  
Profits (millions) 2.35 1.94  
Per Share 0.51 0.50

Cutler-Hammer  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 55.9 56.3  
Profits (millions) 1.21 1.34  
Per Share 0.38 0.40

Dart Industries  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 180.3 168.5  
Profits (millions) 9.93 9.39  
Per Share 0.43 0.43

Easco  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 48.8 46.8  
Profits (millions) 1.19 1.63  
Per Share 0.42 0.61

Eastern Air Lines  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 283.9 257.1  
Profits (millions) 2.74 11.95  
Per Share 0.25 0.89

El Paso Natural Gas  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 251.5 237.0  
Profits (millions) 12.05 12.0  
Per Share 0.48 0.45

Federal Mogul  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 62.8 63.3  
Profits (millions) 2.85 2.9  
Per Share 0.50 0.50

Foster Wheeler  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 99.7 83.99  
Profits (millions) 1.04 1.38  
Per Share 0.33 0.43

General Instruments  
Year 1970  
Revenue (millions) 267.0 258.1  
Profits (millions) 4.76 4.52  
Per Share 0.51 0.46

Handy & Harman  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 43.1 42.2  
Profits (millions) 0.34 0.8  
Per Share 0.15 0.34

Harsco  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 74.0 63.9  
Profits (millions) 3.11 3.28  
Per Share 0.40 0.42

Holiday Inns  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 154.6 136.8  
Profits (millions) 3.49 4.14  
Per Share 0.19 0.16

Hawmet  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 69.0 55.6  
Profits (millions) 3.3 4.59  
Per Share 0.35 0.43

International Minerals & Chemical  
Third Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 136.4 110.9  
Profits (millions) 4.03 2.55  
Per Share 0.39 0.26

Johnson Service  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 42.4 38.8  
Profits (millions) 2.11 1.92  
Per Share 0.50 0.45

Joseph Schlicht Brewing  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 137.4 125.5  
Profits (millions) 6.4 5.2  
Per Share 0.66 0.35

Lear Seigler  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 377.0 393.5  
Profits (millions) 9.08 19.08  
Per Share 0.41 1.26

M. Levenstelo & Sons  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 107.33 102.10  
Profits (millions) 2.39 2.22

Lubrizol  
First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 48.4 41.7  
Profits (millions) 5.44 4.32  
Per Share 0.54 0.43

First Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 48.4 41.7  
Profits (millions) 5.44 4.32  
Per Share 0.54 0.43

First Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 79.0 67.2  
Profits (millions) 1.82 1.34  
Per Share 0.34 0.26

First Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 62.1 53.2  
Profits (millions) 1.66 0.93  
Per Share 0.77 0.23

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Per Share 0.35 0.42

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Profits (millions) 7.87 6.07  
Per Share 0.41 0.32

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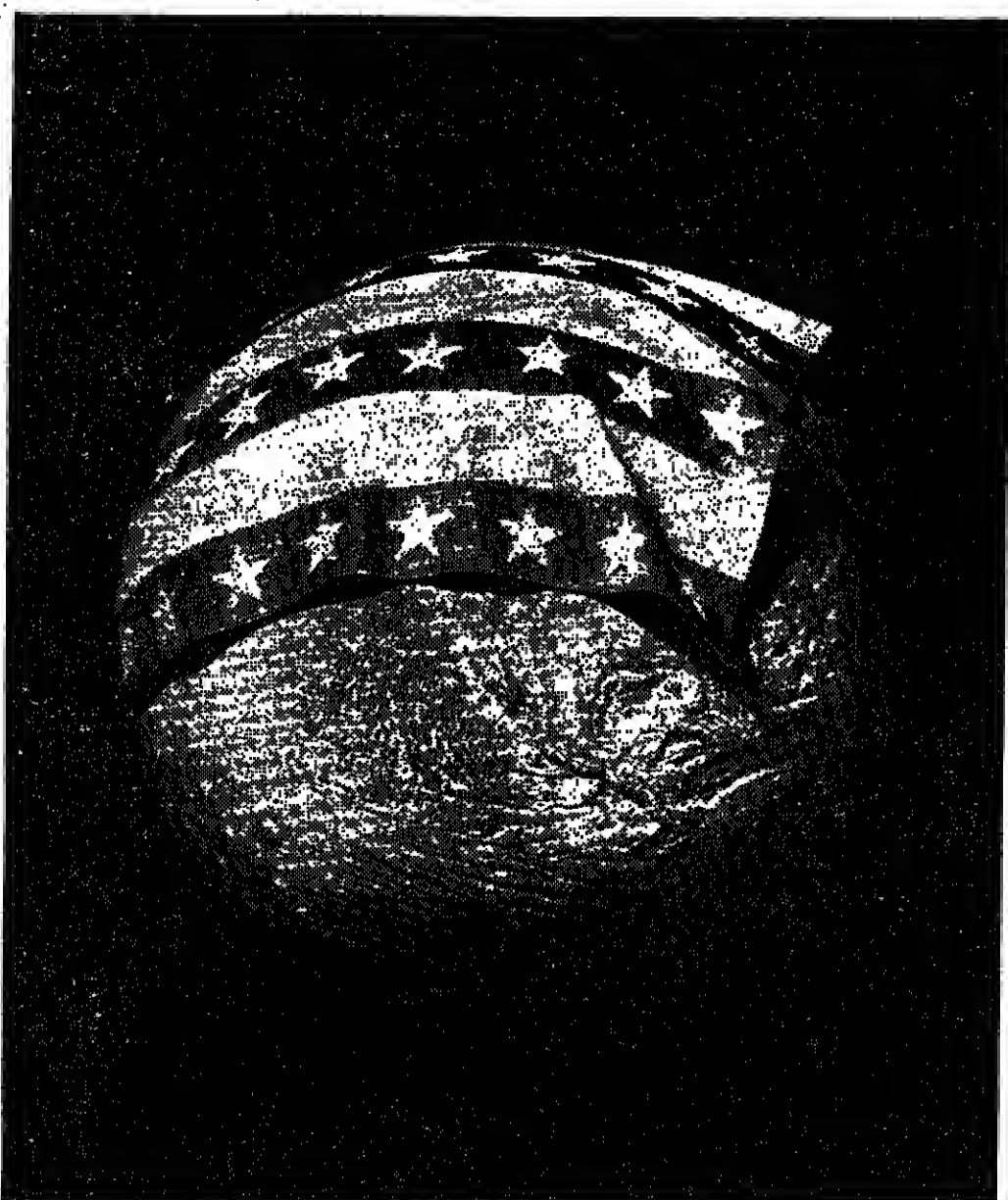
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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 27, 1971

# High Low Last Chgs

## AUSTRALIANS

19073 Adelaide	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 3/4	-1 1/2
19075 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19076 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19077 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19078 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19079 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19080 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19081 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19082 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19083 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19084 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19085 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19086 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19087 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19088 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19089 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19090 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19091 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19092 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19093 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19094 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19095 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19096 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19097 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19098 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19099 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19100 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19101 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19102 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19103 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19104 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19105 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19106 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19107 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19108 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19109 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19110 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19111 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19112 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19113 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19114 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19115 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19116 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19117 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19118 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19119 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19120 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19121 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19122 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19123 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19124 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19125 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19126 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19127 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19128 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19129 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
19130 Auckland	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2

# High Low Last Chgs

1859 Iron Grp A	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	-1 1/2
1964 Jockey Cl	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	-1 1/2
1964 Jockey Recor	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	-1 1/2
1956 Lebart J	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
1246 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
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1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
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1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
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1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
1745 Lk Cn'l Csm	2 1/2</			

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 27, 1956

[illegible]

## European Gold Markets

April 27, 1961

	High	Low	Last	Change
08 Can Tung	2.70	2.15	2.15	-85
09 Cauder	2.37	2.20	2.20	-10
10 Chantai	3.70	3.35	3.45	+85
06 Coch Will	.42	.41	.41	-
08 C Morris	2.40	2.55	2.55	-95
09 Caswell	11.80	11.75	11.80	-
08 Cooper	1.77	1.58	1.58	+01
05 Crani	9.25	9.20	9.25	+15
08 Denis	30.00	30.00	30.00	+50
06 Dyr Mns	1.10	1.10	1.10	-
05 Eacl Sull	3.75	3.60	3.75	+15
00 Glenl Asc	4.74	4.55	4.65	-95
00 Granlie	12.62	12.50	12.50	-25
09 High Bal	2.80	2.78	2.78	-70
09 Holling	42.00	41.75	41.75	-45
09 Int Natl	1.42	1.43	1.43	-85
09 Int Monul	11.25	11.12	11.25	+05
05 Juliet Cap	1.70	.99	.99	-
06 K Kelle 1st	1.10	1.14	1.14	+03
06 Kerr Ad	9.40	9.25	9.25	-15
05 Lateral	41.50	40.50	40.50	-
09 Dufft	12.75	12.37	12.75	-
00 La Luz	5.65	5.65	5.65	+05
09 Leitch	3.85	3.75	3.75	-15
06 LL Lac	2.00	2.00	2.00	-25
12 Madeline	3.50	3.25	3.25	-
06 Madison	1.83	1.83	1.83	-
05 Mallory	29.25	28.75	28.75	-75
00 Newcon	5.85	5.65	5.85	-
06 New Imp	1.56	1.57	1.57	-50
09 Pomer	11.50	11.50	11.52	-
09 Orphan	4.15	4.10	4.15	-
08 Osborn	2.20	2.20	2.20	-
02 Palms	23.08	23.50	23.00	+50
05 Pine PI	31.25	30.25	31.12	+87
02 Placer	25.00	25.00	25.00	-
00 Rayrock	1.56	1.55	1.55	+81
05 Shovrlit	10.50	10.25	10.37	-12
09 Silvrid	2.25	2.25	2.25	-
09 Sisaco	1.71	1.70	1.70	-PI
09 Sheep R	2.45	2.41	2.43	-02
09 Southwest	2.75	2.70	2.70	-
09 Teck A	6.95	6.75	6.80	+15
09 Tribue	.98	.98	.98	-
09 Un Keno	6.65	6.65	6.45	+05
09 W Mines	3.40	3.25	3.40	-05
09 Wilroy	1.91	.85	.85	-21
09 Yellow Bear	8.25	8.25	8.25	-85

U.S.A. dollars per ounce.

Open Close Change  
 12:01 PM - 12:01 PM  
 March 11:55 Bid Ask 20:47 + 0.00  
 U.S.A. dollars per ounce.

Alminex	6.18	6.00	6.70	+18
B P Oil	6.90	6.75	6.85	+05
Cam. Del.	12.50	12.25	12.37	+12

Gen	Dev	12.50	12.25	12.37	+12
Chief	Dev	8.75	8.55	8.70	+15
Stake		8.34	8.33	8.33	-25

Stock	1974	1975	% Chg.
Clark C	2.76	2.70	-2.2
Clark S	2.43	2.40	-1.2
Cl Main	35.75	35.75	0
Nel Petro	3.89	3.68	-5.5
Cl Petro	1.25	1.21	-3.2
Permco	.72	.70	-2.8
Perm S	1.20	.91	-25.0
Petrol G	1.42	1.49	+5.0
Penger	15.62	15.37	-1.6
Penger P	1.95	1.95	0
Total sales 2,400,000 shares.			

Montreal Stocks	1974	1975	% Chg.
Algonia	1474	1474	0
Algonia S	1474	1474	0
Bank Mont	15.5	15.5	0
Bombardier	1114	11	11
Brinco	4.50	4.50	0
CAE Int	4.50	4.50	-10
Can Cement	4194	4194	0
Can Transp	2.50	2.50	0
Can Indus	1313	1313	0
Can Pac	1313	1313	0
Can Bath	11	10	10
Don Text	1646	1646	0
Imasco	1894	1894	0
Imasco S	1894	1894	0
Molson A	1817	1817	0
Molson B	1774	1774	0
Nat Transp	2.50	2.50	0
Papier Cn	0.50	0.50	0
Priced Cn	8.14	8.14	0
Procter G	8.14	8.14	0
Royal Bank	25.24	25.24	0
Sagami	2.24	2.24	0
Scl. Cotum	2.24	2.24	+10
Steinberg A	1894	1894	0
Steinberg B	1894	1894	0
Zellers	16	15	15
Total sales 1,400,000 shares.			

## Foreign Stock Indexes

Today	Prev	52 Wk Low	52 Wk High
5971			

.....	99.09	99.09	100.00	Low
.....	135.13	135.13	135.13	12.8
.....	98.03	98.06	98.05	82.14
.....	136.13	132.94	134.54	718.42
.....	101.11	204.8	200.1	305.3
.....	500	770.00	156.76	137.20
.....	54.49	54.49	50.00	51.94
.....	101.0	101.0	101.7	88.0
.....	601.78	Cloned	618.61	477.12
.....	62.97	781.49	755.73	148.05
.....	246.83	248.55	246.10	389.74
.....	350.3	357.7	359.8	387.3
.....	101 old.			

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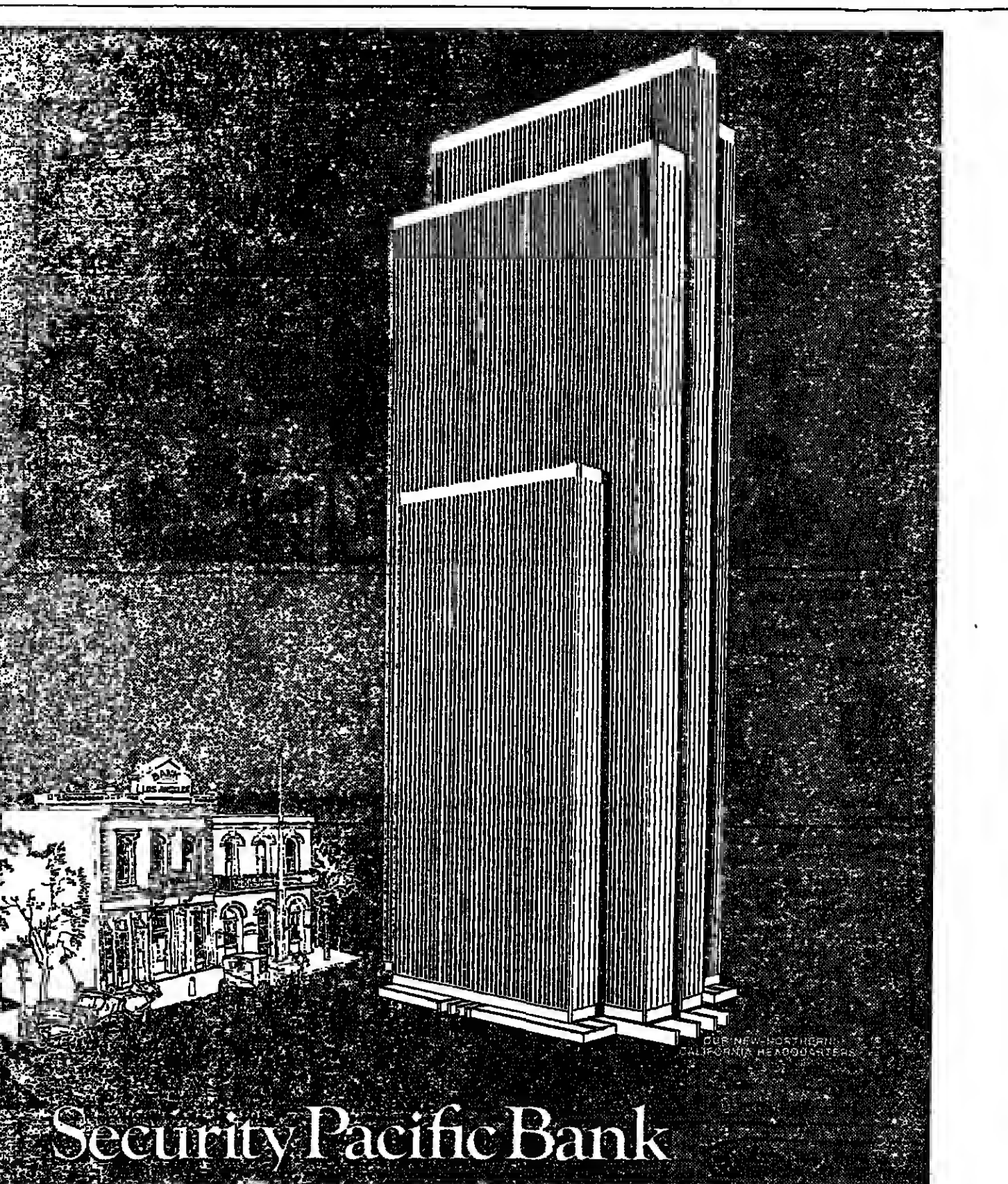
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[illegible]

# The first 100 years

It all began in Los Angeles, 1871, with a small office and \$3,000. As California expanded so did we. Now, in terms of population, California is the largest state in the USA. And Security Pacific Bank is the second largest in California. Indeed, with 415 branches in California, Security Pacific Bank has one of the two largest branch systems in the USA.

Our clients now include more than 90 of the top 100 corporations in the USA, and our assets have just passed the 8 billion dollar mark. A pretty good way to end the first hundred years. And start the next.



**SECURITY PACIFIC BANK**

Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Mexico City, Tokyo, Hong Kong, And Security Pacific International Bank, New York



**PEANUTS**

WOODSTOCK WENT TO THIS PARTY LAST NIGHT.

THERE WAS THIS CUTE LITTLE SPARROW, SEE, AND HE SORT OF FELL FOR HER.

BUT THEN THIS BLUE JAY TOLD HIM THAT THIS ROBIN WAS WITH THIS HUMMINGBIRD. SEE, LIKE THIS SPARROW WHO LIKED THIS CANARY WHO LIKED THIS BLUE JAY, AND...

ACTUALLY, IT'S ALL VERY CONFUSING.

**B.C.**

GOOD MORNING, MRS. CRAB!

AND HOW IS MISTER CRAB AND ALL THE LITTLE CRABBERS?

PINCH

MISTER CRAB HAS HIMSELF A REAL WINNER, THERE.

**T.ILABNER**

SLAY THAT SEAFOOD!!

I, HARPOON MARK THE ROYAL HUNTER, OBEY MY BELOVED KINK!!

LESS SPEECH AND MORE SPEAR PLIZZ!!

WHAT YOU DOING HIRP, JOEY FEATHERBER MY LOYAL FIANCEE!!

I NOW LOYAL FIANCEE OF THE KINK!!

**B.EETLEBAILEY**

I WANT A TRANSFER, SIR—I'M THE ONLY BLACK MAN IN THE WHOLE PLACE.

HOLD ON, LT. FLAP.

THE GENERAL WAS BORN IN CHINA, COOKIE IN ITALY, SOME OF US ARE MARRIED, SOME AREN'T, SOME ARE SMART, SOME DUMB, MANY DIFFERENT RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES...

WE'RE ALL HUMAN BEINGS BUT WE'RE ALL DIFFERENT.

ONE THING ALWAYS THE SAME—ASK FOR A TRANSFER AND YOU'LL GET A LECTURE.

**MISS PEACH**

FRANCINE, IS YOUR LOVE FOR ME GROWING?

YES, ARTHUR, IT'S GROWING...

MY LOVE FOR YOU IS GROWING FASTER THAN THE CRIME RATE.

—FASTER THAN THE COST OF LIVING...

—FASTER, EVEN, THAN THE AIR-POLLUTION LEVEL...

**BUZ SAWYER**

KEEP TALKING, WIN. YOU HAVE NO IDEA WHAT THESE REMINISCENCES ABOUT HOME WILL MEAN TO ME.

NO MORE TONIGHT, VIC.

MY STOMACH SEEMS A BIT UPSET.

UPSET?

YES, MAYBE I SHOULD HAVE HAD THOSE DRINKS.

HERE, THESE ANTI-ACID TABLETS SHOULD FIX YOU UP. GO ON TALKING, WIN.

**WIZARD of ID**

BEESING YOUR PARDON, SIRE...THERE'S A LEAK IN YOUR QUIVER.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

I DON'T MIND TELLING YOU, DOCTOR, MY PARENTS DIDN'T PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO ME AS A YOUNGSTER.

DO YOU MEAN THAT THEY DIDN'T GIVE YOU MUCH LOVE?

THAT'S RIGHT! AND THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO SHOW LOVE! I JUST GIVING YOUR CHILDREN THINGS DOESN'T MEAN YOU LOVE THEM!

WHAT OTHER WAYS ARE THERE TO SHOW AFFECTION?

DISCIPLINE! CHILDREN EVENTUALLY BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR PARENTS REALLY LOVE THEM IF THEY'RE INTERESTED IN DISCIPLINING THEM!

MAKING THEM TOW THE LINE?

RIGHT! LETTING THE CHILD KNOW THAT YOU EXPECT A LOT FROM HIM!

**POGO**

FIRST HE SAYS I AM A NORMAL... THEN YOU SAY I AM NOT NORMAL!

JUST A MINUTE!

WHAT I TRIED TO CONVEY WAS THAT, NORMALLY, THE NORMAL DOG DOESN'T LOVE A HUMAN... BUT LEAVE US TAKE THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN...

CONSIDER ABNORMALITY... SUPPOSE THE NORMAL DOG IS ACTUALLY A ABNORMAL SPECIES... THAT MEANS YOU AS A HUMAN, WOULD BE ABNORMAL... AND THIS AS A TRUE DOG, YOU COULD VERY WELL BE HUMAN.

WHICH MEANS X=BY-TY-BY-XY OR ABNORMALITY IS THE HUMAN NORMAL STATE—IS THAT CLEAR?

OKAY, BUT I STILL THINK WE SHOULD JUST HAVE SHOT THAT NUTTY PARROT OUT OF THE TREE.

YOU MUST HAVE THE WRONG APARTMENT. THERE'S NO RUTHERFORD SKIDMORE HERE.

SORRY, MISTER. COULD I TROUBLE YOU FOR A GLASS OF WATER?

AND WHEN DESMOND IS IN THE KITCHEN...

HERE'S KIRBY'S BUILDING, SHIRMP, GO AHEAD WITH FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS.

**RIP KIRBY**

**BLONDIE**

BLONDIE—I'M ALL OUT OF UNDERSHORTS!

OH, DEAR! THEY'RE ALL IN THE LAUNDRY!

HORROR—YOU'LL JUST HAVE TO WEAR A PAIR OF MY PANTY HOSE!

WHICH WAY DID HE GO?

**BRIDGE** By Alan Truscott

South opened one heart with a minimum hand on the diamond deal, and his partner chose an indirect route to the heart game. Responding in a new suit with the intention of bidding game in the opener's suit at the next opportunity is sometimes called a "delayed game raise." It shows a hand substantially too strong to raise to game on the first round, an action that is pre-emptive in meaning.

West was faced by a choice of unattractive leads. The safest lead against a different auction would have been a club, but here West was deterred by the club response.

So West fell back on a trump lead. A singleton trump is usually a poor choice because of the danger that partner has a potential trick in trumps that can be damaged, but here it did no harm.

South won the first trick in his hand and stripped the clubs by cashing dummy's ace-queen of hearts to draw East's remaining trumps and played a diamond to the jack.

West won with the king and returned a diamond. South took the ace and led to the queen, leaving this position:

NORTH ♠ 9 5 3  
♥ 8  
♦ —  
♣ —

WEST ♠ A Q 4  
♥ 10  
♦ —  
♣ —

EAST ♠ J 10 7 6  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ —

SOUTH ♠ K 5 2  
♥ K  
♦ —  
♣ —

A spade was led from dummy and East carelessly played low. This permitted South to put on the eight and endplay West to make the contract. Obviously the defense could have taken three tricks if East had foreseen the danger and played an honor.

NORTH ♠ 9 5 3  
♥ A Q 8 7  
♦ Q 3 2  
♣ A K 4

WEST ♠ A Q 4  
♥ 2  
♦ K 10 9 5  
♣ Q 8 5 3 2

EAST ♠ J 10 7 6  
♥ 10 6 5  
♦ 8 7 6  
♣ J 10 7

SOUTH (D)  
♠ K 5 2  
♥ K 10 9 4 3  
♦ A 1 4  
♣ 9 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the heart two.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

HOW CAN I GO TO SLEEP WHEN MY STOMACH IS WIDE AWAKE?

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELLIS

TUFOL

PHARME

FRIPOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the SURPRISE answer here: A "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: NATAL QUILT GRISLY VENDOR

Yesterday's Answer: You could get a lot out of study, including this—UNIDY

**BOOKS**

**BEING THERE**  
By Jerry Kosinski, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 142 pp. \$4.95.  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN the protagonist of a novel has a name like Chance, you know you're in for some heavy furniture moving. Every action, every speech has to be rearranged around that name. In whatever Chance does, there is more than meets the eye. The reader dutifully squints through his cardboard 3-D glasses to discover what's really going on. Chance is a gardener in the house of the Old Man. He has never been beyond the garden. Of the outside world, he knows only what he has seen on TV. Chance loves to wander in the garden, where there is no forward or backward, no "progress." He is feeble-minded; if he doesn't follow the Old Man's instructions, he will be sent to a madhouse. In the Old Man's house, the furniture is shrouded in the mirrors: a life under wraps, reflecting nothing.

When the Old Man dies, his lawyers—Franklin, Hancock & Adams—expel Chance out into the world. A second expulsion. The Old Man is God; Chance is his mortal man. TV is his mythology. A stark and narrow life was the price he paid for sanity and security. The lawyers, the architects of the secularized world, are the angels who expel him from paradise into "democracy." In his new life, Chance has no identification papers, no history. He is no longer a servant of God; he must start from scratch. So far, the symbols are so literal that, instead of extending the meaning of Chance's situation, they merely follow him around, stepping on his heels.

Chance's first contact with his new world is a crippling accident. The trauma of birth? His leg is crushed by a car belonging to one Elizabeth Eve, who takes him home to tempt him with the forbidden fruits of popularity and power. Eve's husband is an influential businessman, a personal friend of the President. Chance is adopted by them and introduced to the President's "salon," or laissez-faire, philosophy.

Through a series of verbal misunderstandings reminiscent of the Three Stooges, Chance becomes a celebrity. His horticultural pronouncements are seen as home truths; everyone reads his heart's desire into Chance's silences. When he appears on TV, his garden metaphor becomes a Great Society slogan. Eventually, he is proposed as a successor for Elizabeth Eve's husband on the board of the First American Financial Company. Nothing can be learned about his past, but this is seen as an advantage. On a personal level, Chance is equally successful. In spite of the fact that he is impotent, he is a great lover. Presumably, there can be neither lust nor passion without existential awareness. Falling back on his old TV-watching habit, Chance says: "I like to watch." His sexual partners—male and female—satiate themselves in exhibitionist, narcissistic, masochistic masturbation, touching all bases.

A banality dressed up as a profundity is the stock in trade of parables or "symbolic" novels. Kosinski gives us one on almost every page. His book has as many "hidden meanings," as many faces in the bush, as that Tchelitchev painting that arrests so many puzzle lovers in the Museum of Modern Art. His title "Being There" is the English translation of Heidegger's "Dasein"; it refers to the way man is "placed" in life and the world. He differs from plants and animals in being aware of himself, in having his existence at least partly under his own conscious control. But he is also ontologically insecure, Heidegger says; he is always in danger of losing his being to "das Verfallen," a falling away into the nothingness of "Alienation," or everydayness. It can easily disappear, unless he is careful, into his contingencies.

After our first explosion from the Garden of Eden, Kosinski suggests, we lived a mindless plant or vegetable life. Our thinking was still done for us by God, the Old Man. We were still fundamentally innocent. Then existential awareness, the terrible two-edged sword of selfhood, came to cleave our consciousness and threaten us with a crippling ambivalence toward our possibilities. Given a chance (or Chance), Americans do not choose ontological maturity, but conformity. Nostalgic for our long-lost natural state, we allow ourselves to be seduced into false paradises, tricked out by technology.

But this is ordinary stuff. You can find it in the windows of any Greenwich Village bookstore.

Ironically, Mr. Kosinski seems to have shared his hero's fate. His first novel, "The Painted Bird," was passionate. "Steps," which won the National Book Award in 1969, was paler in feeling, rather perfunctory in tone and structure, more metaphor than meat. And now, in the unmitigated staidness and generalities of "Being There," Kosinski has succumbed to that dread falling away he set out to satirize.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

**Art in Rome...**

Mario Ceroli, Tartaruga, in Via E. Cicolle, Rome, to May 15. Sandro Chia, La Salita, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to May 15.

"Curiouser and curiouser," Alice would have cried at the girl-size hangings filled with wooden designs that can neither move up or down. Ceroli, famed for his use of rough wood, has adorned the rest of the gallery with eight square sparrow wooden boxes of the same size, which is grimly reminiscent of barred windows or walls of concentration camp barracks.

"I'm sure these are not the right words!" Alice would say at the Salita where a plastic rose, a stuffed starling, a toy airplane and a zigzag caped by two vials—all assembled near a high source in the center of the gallery—cast their shadows on four clusters of four canvases, each printed with the legend: "Pratiment of Shadow."

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

**CROSSWORD** By Will Wer

**ACROSS**

1 "Pretty maids all in..."

5 Bearlike animal

10 Cudgel

14 Branches

15 Affirms

16 Like a June day

17 Rock ornaments

18 Populace

19 — est percept

20 Precipitately

24 Guitar part

25 Harmony

26 Begin

28 Members of the jet set

33 Rendered

34 Clearing tool

35 Paul Newman movie

36 Extreme in opinion

37 Grain appendage

38 Speed horse

40 Picture

41 Understand?

43 Exotic dancer

45 Coercion

46 Asian tree genus

47 French father

48 Dab

53 Indian dance

56 Girl's name

57 Novice Var.

58 At variance with

59 Equip anew

60 Potpourri

61 Trade center

62 River of the Left Bank

63 Stupid mistake

**DOWN**

1 Vicinity

2 Absorbed

3 Fail to mention

4 Years

5 Conditioned

6 Prevent

7 — me impune

8 Paid an informal visit

9 Miscellaneous

10 Jeannie

11 Venturous

12 Constellation

13 Borscht ingredient

21 Deviates from aim

22 Smyrna product

23 Turkish titles

24 Kind of plaster

25 Free

26 Theatrical family

28 Provoked

30 First words of a typing exercise

31 Men, for short

32 "Only God"

36 Maturing agents

38 Movie maid or butler

41 Maharishi

42 Builder

43 Greek letter

44 Contentment

45 Silk fabric

46 Eastern prince

48 Gravely ridges

51 Family-room unit

52 European measure

53 Greenland colonizer

54 Appropriated

JK1015A



## 3d Shutout, 1st in AL to Win 5

## A's Blue Whitewashes Orioles

OAKLAND, April 27 (UPI)—Oakland southpaw Vida Blue became the American League's first five-game winner as he pitched a four-hitter to defeat the Baltimore Orioles, 1-0, last night.

The 21-year-old Blue, now 5-1, hurled his fifth straight complete game and boosted his league-leading shutout total to 49 in notching his third shutout of the season. His only loss this season was to the Washington Senators in the traditional opener at RFK Stadium. He has permitted only six earned runs in his six starts this year.

Blue started the winning rally against Loser Pat Dobson with a bunt single leading off the sixth inning.

Bert Campaneris followed with another bunt base hit. But with Joe Rudi at bat, Blue was caught trying to steal third. Campaneris went to second on the play.

play and scored the game's only run on a two-out single by Reggie Jackson.

Blue, who fanned nine Orioles, held Baltimore hitless until Don Buford's leadoff line-drive single in the sixth. The Birds' most serious threat came in the fourth when with one out Frank Robinson went all the way to third on Sal Bando's throwing error.

Robinson was caught by the plate on Paul Blair's grounder to Bando.

Tigers 3, Royals 3

Willie Horton slammed two doubles to lead Detroit to an 8-3 rout of Kansas City at Kansas City. The Tigers broke a 1-1 tie with four in the third. Al Kaline drove in one run with a single, another scored on right fielder Joe Keough's throwing error.

Willie Horton's double scored Kaline and Bill Freehan singled home Horton. Dick McAuliffe drove in two more runs with a

two-out single in the ninth and Eddie Brinkman followed with a run-scoring double. Joe Niekro, although needing relief help from Bill Zepp, won his first game after three losses. Royals starter Jim Rooker suffered his fourth straight defeat.

Angels 8, Indians 8

Rudy May held Cleveland to three hits and Jim Spencer cracked a two-run homer to pace a four-run fifth inning as California handed the Indians their sixth straight defeat, 8-0, at Anaheim, Calif. May struck out seven and did not walk a batter in beating Steve Dunning, 1-1.

Twins 7, Senators 2

Harmon Killebrew and Tony Oliva hit two-run homers and Jim Perry scattered six hits as Minnesota beat Washington, 7-2, at Washington.

Slugged his first home run in the first at-bat against starter and loser Jim Shellenback. He lofted one into the bullpen following a bunt single by Rob Carew in the first inning and singled home Perry in the third. Oliva's clutch highlighted a four-run seventh.

## Monday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore..... 000 000 000-0 4 1  
Oakland..... 000 000 000-1 5 2  
Boston..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Detroit..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Houston..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Los Angeles..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Minnesota..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
New York..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Philadelphia..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Pittsburgh..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
St. Louis..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Texas..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Washington..... 000 000 000-0 0 0

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Baltimore..... 000 000 000-0 4 1  
Oakland..... 000 000 000-1 5 2  
Boston..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Detroit..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Houston..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Los Angeles..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Minnesota..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
New York..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Philadelphia..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Pittsburgh..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
St. Louis..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Texas..... 000 000 000-0 0 0  
Washington..... 000 000 000-0 0 0

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## Eastern Division

W L Pct. GA  
Atlanta..... 10 8 .556 1  
Cincinnati..... 10 8 .556 1  
Houston..... 10 8 .556 1  
Los Angeles..... 10 8 .556 1  
New York..... 10 8 .556 1  
Philadelphia..... 10 8 .556 1  
Pittsburgh..... 10 8 .556 1  
St. Louis..... 10 8 .556 1  
Texas..... 10 8 .556 1  
Washington..... 10 8 .556 1

## Western Division

W L Pct. GA  
San Francisco..... 10 8 .556 1  
Los Angeles..... 10 8 .556 1  
Houston..... 10 8 .556 1  
New York..... 10 8 .556 1  
Philadelphia..... 10 8 .556 1  
Pittsburgh..... 10 8 .556 1  
St. Louis..... 10 8 .556 1  
Texas..... 10 8 .556 1  
Washington..... 10 8 .556 1

## Monday's Results

## Philadelphia 2, Boston 1

New York 10, St. Louis 2  
(Only games scheduled.)

## Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles at Pittsburgh, night.  
Philadelphia at Houston, night.  
San Francisco at Atlanta, night.  
Boston at Chicago, night.  
New York at St. Louis, night.  
(Only games scheduled.)

## Wednesday's Games

Chicago at New York, night.  
Milwaukee at Washington, night.  
Baltimore at Oakland, night.  
Cleveland at California, night.  
Detroit at Kansas City, night.  
Milwaukee at Boston, night.

punctuated with eight strikeouts. Ed Kranepool, who was handed a ticket to the minor leagues a year ago, led the charge with four singles, two runs batted in and two runs scored. Cleon Jones, benched in Chicago for anemia of the batting average, revived with three singles. Tommie Agee contributed a double and home run, and Dave Marshall reached base four times and home plate three times.

The Mets tore into Gibson as though he were not the man with the best record against them. In ten seasons, the great right-hander had beaten them 24 out of 31 times, and had even prevailed over Seaver three out of four times.

Phillies 2, Astros 1

Rookie Willie Montanez, one of the minor-league players Philadelphia received from the Cardinals when Curt Flood refused to play last season, hit an eighth-inning homer to give Philadelphia a 2-1 victory over Houston at Houston. Right-hander Rick Wise, 1-0, pitched a six-hitter against the Astros. Montanez, hitting .341, broke a 1-1 tie when he opened the eighth inning with a 410-foot drive into the second row of the center-field stands.

## South African Olympic Chief Says Nation Fulfills Charter

JOHANNESBURG, April 27 (Reuters)—The president of the South African Olympic and National Games Association, Rudolf Opperman, said last night South Africa was able to meet every requirement of the Olympic Games charter.

Speaking in a radio interview, Opperman said Prime Minister John Vorster's new sports policy announced in parliament last week could lead to South Africa's readmission to the Olympics.

He said the country should apply for re-admission to the games and said a special council meeting would be called to discuss application for re-entry.

Vorster has opened the door to inter-racial competition on the international and Olympic level.

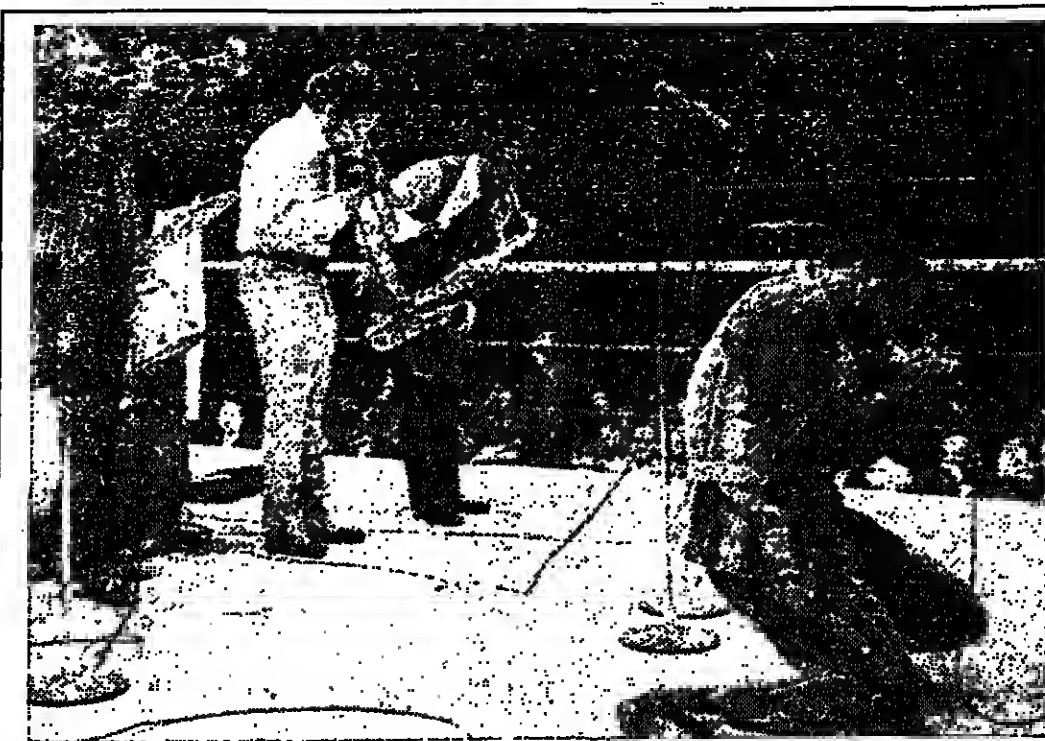
but South African sports still are administered under the country's apartheid policy.

## French Rugby Row

PARIS, April 27 (AP)—French Rugby Federation president Albert Ferrasse today accused the National team directors of making an error in passing over a Negro star for the squad that will tour South Africa in three weeks.

Ferrasse called it a sport error, but some newspapers joined in the criticism and said it was a major political error.

Ferrasse had he had asked the directors to revise their decision about Roger Bourgarel, a wing for Stade Toulousain.



BELTING IT OUT—Joe Frazier performs before last night's fight in N.Y.

## Frazier Swings as a Preliminary

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT)—With his legs twitching inside his red-striped blue jumpsuit, Joe Frazier entertained the early arrivals at last night's Felt Forum boxing show as a rock singer, not as the world heavyweight champion.

"I'm not even getting paid," Frazier said, smiling, before entering the ring that was his stage. "I'm just here."

His eight-piece band, The Knockouts, was paid, of course, but Frazier, who earned a \$25-million fee in his last appearance at Madison Square Garden, five floors above the Felt Forum, appeared more relaxed at his free performance.

The performance preceded a lively split-decision ten-round middleweight triumph by Bobby Casady of West Hempstead, N.Y., over Don Fullmer of West Jordan, Utah.

Referee Johnny Colan scored nine rounds for Casady to only one for Fullmer, and the judge, Johnny Dran, had Casady ahead, 8-2. The other judge, Arnie Adala, preferred Fullmer, 5 rounds to 4, with a even.

It was Casady's 37th triumph against 11 defeats and a draw. Fullmer absorbed his 15th loss against 47 victories and 5 draws.

## Bodell Takes Decision

LONDON, April 27 (UPI)—Former British heavyweight champion Jack Bodell scored a decision over Scottish-born Canadian Bill Dwyer in a ten-round fight at Albert Hall last night. Bodell, who opened a cut under Dwyer's right eye in the ninth round, won by 49 1/2 to 48 1/2.

## Morning Line: OTB vs. PMU

By Bernard Kirsch

MT Sports Editor

Dear New York:

To be in Paris is to stand in line in a cafe with a winning ticket in one hand and a cognac in the other.

Love, Paris.

Dear Paris:

We've just received your marvelous work of fiction—endless winners and brandies. Wait Disney Productions day the first draft. They said that they haven't read a fairy tale of this magnitude in years and are thinking of titling it, "Bambi of the Backstretch." But after we witnessed your touring (New York style, only), we suggested that "Bambi" might be more appropriate.

Love, New York.

PARIS, April 27 (Society)—New York's newly born Off Track Betting system may catch up with its French counterpart, but that era remains many cognacs, caté and laits and croissants away.

Until then, New York horse players, who have yet to uncover a friendly bookie, had better stay ignorant of this land of the tierce. They'd only grow jealous or cause an overpopulation problem in Paris.

The word from New York is that its most prolific OTB patrons belong to the commuter set, and that the lunch trade around East 42d Street has been suffering. That'll always happen if you open your first bet shop at Grand Central Station.

Facts betting is a relaxing experience, and at times, a drunken one if you get too many winners, or for that matter, too many losers, for the first step in wagering means going into a café or bar which has the sign PMU—Paris-Mutuel Urbain—plastered in block letters on its window or awning.

Bets during the spring and summer months must be in by 1 p.m. Give yourself at least an hour to nourish your morning tastes and for dopping the ponies, then find the middle-aged lady sitting behind the cage. She is your bookmaker, the sweet thing.

There's win and place betting (plus means the top three), the same as show in the United States. You can parlay your bet, or pick a quinella, finish (one-two), or guess the tierce (one-two-three). Chances are, you'll have a little wait on the line but cognacs make time go by so quickly.

In the 4,255 PMUs in France, 893 of which are conveniently scattered through Paris streets, 6,618,213,062 new francs (more than \$1.2 billion) were bet in 1970. Of that sum, 3,988,870,180 francs were gambled on the tierce, a Sunday ritual here. As a Frenchman said, "I never win but I like doing it." Frenchmen have been doing it since March 2, 1831, when the PMU opened for business.

Let it be known, New York, that all is not perfect here. Besides having losing horses, France, too, takes out a percentage of your winnings before you have a chance to reinvest it. The takeout on straight betting is 10 percent, the same as New York. But France's 17 percent, at least, goes to such entities as: protection of nature, 0.430; water supply, 0.037; 1.488 to breeding and 10.346 to the French racing society.

The tierce vicioria is about 30 percent. But, in all the takeouts,

a good part of the money is put back for the improvement of the breed. It's much nicer to lose on healthy horses.

The odds owner, who is licensed by the PMU, receives 1 percent of the bets made at his shop. Most important for him is the clientele it brings into the café.

If part of that clientele comes from New York, where all future OTB parlors must be a specified distance from a drinking parlor, Paris could run soon run dry.

Just to be safe, don't tell your New York chums the truth about Paris life. They won't believe you and they'll just reply with a sarcastic jester.

Paris Open

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—Stan Smith, on leave from the U.S. Army, beat Jose Guarniero of Spain, 9-7, 6-4, in the first round of the Paris Open tennis tournament today.

Spanish Manuel Orantes pulled out of the tournament today after complaining of feeling ill.

In other first-round men's singles,

Michel Leclercq of France beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-3; Hans-Peter Thille of Austria beat Peter Janasz of Hungary, 6-3, 6-4; Jean-Pierre Chatriot of France beat Jean-Claude Barclay of France, 6-4, 6-3; Jean-Claude Barclay of France beat Jean-Claude Barclay of France, 6-4, 6-3.

In women's first-round singles, Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia beat Evie Dierckx of Belgium, 6-3, 6-4; Maria Pilo Bravo of Argentina beat Nicole Hines of France, 6-3, 6-4; Leticia Kruk of Argentina beat Odile de Rombin of France, 6-4, 6-3; Gail Chatriot of France beat Jean-Claude Barclay of France, 6-4, 6-3; Jean-Claude Barclay of France beat Jean-Claude Barclay of France, 6-4, 6-3.

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## Wrong Entrymate Triumphed Calumet Duo May Turn Victory to Derby Defeat

By Gerald Strine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27 (UPI)—The headline over a local story of Saturday's Stepping Stone Purse proclaimed "Calumet Wins the Battle," then quickly added, "But What About the War?"

Good question. A visit to Calumet's commander in chief, Reggie Cornell, was clearly in order. He quarters is Barn 43, Churchill Downs backstretch.

"Ever since I've taken over the two colts their workout pattern's been the same," the trainer began. "Bold And Able can give me the seven furlongs in 1:22 and change, the other horse (Eastern Fleet) is life and death to get there in 1:34. Bold And Able blew out better, too."

Which explains why Bold And Able captured the important tuneup for Saturday's 97th Kentucky Derby by three lengths, in 1:22 3/5. But nobody, Cornell included, envisioned Eastern Fleet finishing sixth among the seven 3-year-olds entered, 18 lengths behind his stablemate. Until that dismal effort, Eastern Fleet was generally regarded as the Derby favorite off his Florida Derby victory and Wood Memorial second.

No Explanation

"Can't explain it," Cornell admitted Sunday. "Both horses are perfect this morning. Eastern Fleet wasn't ready for the start yesterday and was tossing his head up and around all the day. From the middle of the turn on he was switching his tail and drifting out. It reminded me of his race in the Flamingo Stakes, when he almost bolted going up the backstretch after having hit his head on the gate coming out."

Who is the Derby favorite now, and who will ride Bold And Able? Calumet probably has lost its role as No. 1 in the mutual market, although there still will be solid play for the entry. Jim French is likely to be the choice in New York's off-track action, trainer John Campo being generally popular there. Unconscious, winner of the California Derby in record time, will be a big factor as will trainer George Poole's entry of Impetuous.

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